EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY — OLD TIMERS ASSN.

» » » CONTENTS « « «

	Page
Literary Rambles in France	103
Run of the Mine	107
Make It Safe	113
Presentation of 1933 Safety Awards	114
Ex-Mayor Bunning Honored	119
Engineering Department	123
Of the Imitation of Christ	126
Ye Old Timers	128
Of Interest to Women	131
Our Young Women	134
Boy Scout Activities	134
Our Little Folks	137
News About All of Us	137
The Office Broom	140

MARCH, 1934

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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Literary Rambles In France

THIS Sunday afternoon, and with the task of putting together our monthly article for The Employes' Magazine before us, we pulled out of our book shelf a book bearing the title first shown, written by Miss Betham-Edwards, published twenty-seven years ago. The author writes exquisitely of a country whose literature has thrilled the reading world, and so we will let her tell us "The Story of the Marseillaise," a battle hymn that emerges from the semi-cloistered life it occupies during peace times, to lift the nation into a state of frenzied exaltation when the liberties of France are threatened.

> Never was the irony of fate more conspicuously displayed than in the history of Rouget de Lisle, never did splendid renown suffer completer eclipse. When, stricken in years and broken in health, the pensioner of Louis-Philippe died at Choisy-le-Roi, the announcement aroused no interest. The poet-musician who had sounded the clarion note of revolution, imbuing peasant lads with the spirit of Lacedaeman, was utterly forgotten. Could he have lived, as do many, to be a nonagenarian, how would he have electrified the Paris of Lamartine and Victor Hugo, the France of '48! By comparison the apotheosis of Voltaire would have faded into insignificance. Who can say? Had such a span been accorded to Rouget de Lisle, the Second Empire and Sedan might have been averted, France might still rejoice in her Rhine provinces. It was not to be. He died in 1837, just a decade too soon.
>
> With its author, the most famous song in the world had been condemned to oblivion. Like the genii of Arabian story, the Marseillaise was long hermetically sealed, on its deliverance from prison proving a greater miracle-worker than the guide to the enchanted lakes. The trumpet-call of 1792 became the rallying cry of democratic France, the watchword of the great western republic.
>
> From another point of view Rouget de Lisle's story is equally strange. The efflorescence of this strange genius remained single, unique, neither bud nor blossom keeping its one glorious outburst company. Voluminous composer, novelist, song-writer, *vaudevilliste,* with a solitary exception Rouget de Lisle's works are as completely forgotten as if they had never been. He lives in an impromptu durable as the language in which it was hastily jotted down.
>
> Claude-Joseph Rouget, afterwards self-styled de Lisle, was born at Lons-le-Saulnier, Jura, on the 10th of May, 1760. Perhaps no part of France is less familiar to the English tourist than Franche-Comte, the country of Victor Hugo, of how many other great names in art, literature, and science, and of how many historic associations! It is, moreover, in these eastern highlands, to quote Ruskin, that 'a sense of great power is beginning to be manifested in the earth, and of a deep and majestic concord in the long, low line of piny hills, the first utterance of those mighty mountain symphonies soon to be heard more loudly lifted and wildly broken along the battlements of the Alps.'
>
> The young military engineer who revolutionized France with a song, was born in the house now numbered twenty-four of the ancient Rue des Arcades, that picturesque street recalling the Spanish regime of Franche-Comte. A delightful lounge alike during winter and summer is this long stretch of covered galleries, and many towns hereabouts are similarly embellished.
>
> The neighborhood of Lons-le-Saulnier abounds in delightful walks, the half-hour's climb among the vineyards to Montaigu being one of the prettiest. As we ascended we saw magnificent views: to our right lay the vast plain of La Brasse, now dim and blue as a hazy summer sea; to our left rose the Jura range, dark purple shadows flecking the green slopes, standing out boldly on isolated peaks the donjons of Le Pin and Montmorot, and the ruined chateaux of L'Etoile and Bornay, whilst at our feet lay the pretty little capital of the Jura. Although we were midway through September, and the air was keen, a hot sun poured down upon the vineyards.

The Employes' Magazine is distributed to employes free of cost. Subscription to other than employes $1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

In these days numbering seven hundred and odd souls, Montaigu at one time possessed considerable importance. In the eleventh century like a watch-dog it kept guard over the valuable springs of Lons-le-Saulnier, Etienne, Count of Burgundy, having turned the place into a fortress. Nothing worth mentioning remains of feudal Montaigu today, but its aspect is old-world, not to say antiquated, and little changed since Rouget de Lisle was rocked in his cradle, just upon a century and a half ago.

The family was musical, and at this period the violin enjoyed especial vogue. At an early age Claude-Joseph took lessons on the instrument from a local master, his musical education, however, never having passed the elementary stage. Of harmony he learned little.

As we survey the beautiful environment of Montaigu, its vine-clad slopes and majestic perspectives, we can understand Rouget de Lisle's passion for his childhood's home. 'The first utterance of those mighty mountain symphonies soon to be wildly lifted along the battlements of the Alps,' of which Ruskin speaks, awoke an echo in his turbulent nature.

On the 25th of April, 1792, Rouget de Lisle was a guest at the historic banquet given by Baron Friedrich Dietrich, first Mayor of Strassburg. The brilliant young military engineer had already attained a certain notoriety as novelist, poet, musical composer, and dramatist. One of his pieces had even been produced at the Opera Comique, and the celebrated musician Gretry had accepted his collaboration in several works now forgotten. As was the fashion among young gentlemen of the period, he had composed innumerable society verses, besides throwing off sentimental romances.

Rouget de Lisle's early ambitions would appear to have been by no means those of a soldier. Had success crowned these versatile efforts, his career would doubtless have been very different. France might perhaps have wanted her Marseillaise, but the poet and musician of Lons-le-Saulnier might have fared after happier fashion.

A few words about this memorable dinner and the young captain's hosts and fellow-guests.

The banquet, although unofficial, was eminently a patriotic manifestation. A few days before, the Legislative Assembly had declared war against Austria and Prussia, in other words, against the coalition of *emigres* and foreign powers formed for the restoration of absolute monarchy. Threatened with the fate of Poland, France answered the summons to submission by a general call to arms.

In Strassburg excitement was at fever pitch. Alike the king's oath to maintain the constitution and the declaration of war had been enthusiastically acclaimed. A religious ceremony in the Cathedral, a grand musical celebration in the open air, banquets to the aged poor and orphans, celebrated these events, the day winding up with Dietrich's great dinner of farewell. The unfortunate General Luckner had been named Commander of the Alsatian forces; on the morrow officers and volunteers would be on the march, many with little likelihood of meeting again.

Just now the Dietrich salon (early in 1792) was the centre of all that was most public-spirited and refined in the city. Both husband and wife were accomplished musicians, and the former possessed a magnificent tenor voice. Their two sons, Friedrich and Albert, both volunteers in the army of defence, were present at the dinner. Among the guests were the generals in command, Desaix, the future hero of Marengo, other officers and a few leading citizens. The hostess and two young nieces seem to have been the only ladies present.

Little wonder that under the circumstances conversation took an entirely martial turn. Marches, battles, the chances and fruits of victory, formed the sole topic of conversation. The words 'Enfants de la patrie,' a name given to the younger Dietrich's volunteers, 'Aux Armes, citoyens!' 'Marchons,' and other phrases were on every lip, emphasized many a sentence. Champagne circulated freely, voices became more impassioned and vociferous, and as it was then the fashion in France, as it is still, for ladies to remain at the table to the last, Madame Dietrich and her nieces interposed. Could not something else be discussed? —they had heard enough of campaigns and wars.

Then patriotic songs were mentioned. Might not some substitute be found for the jingling 'Ca ira, ea ira'? Could not some one compose a hymn for the army of the Rhine, General Luckner's brave followers? The host's first notion was of a publicly advertised competition, of offering a prize for what should be not only a war-song, but become a national hymn. Then, another thought having struck him, he turned to the young military engineer.

"But you, Monsieur de Lisle," he said with charming insinuation and persuasiveness, "you who woo the Muses, why should not you try to give us what we want? Compose, then, a noble song for the French people, now a people of soldiers, and you will have deserved well of your country."

Rouget de Lisle tried to excuse himself, but alike host and fellow-guests would not hear his deprecations. Again the champagne passed round, and just as at last, amid tears, smiles, and passionately patriotic farewells, the party

broke up, a fellow-officer, about to quit Strassburg next day, begged de Lisle for a copy of his forthcoming song. "I make the promise on behalf of your comrade," Dietrich replied with affectionate authoritativeness.

In a state of tremendous surexcitation Rouget de Lisle reached his lodging close by, but not to sleep. His violin lay on the table. Taking it up, he struck a few chords. Soon a melody seemed to grow under his fingers, harmonizing with the words that had been reiterated throughout the evening, 'Aux armes, aux armes, citoyens, marchons, formez vos bataillons!' No sooner had he gripped his air, and put down the notes on paper, than he dashed off the words. Thus having in a brief hour secured for himself an undying name, he threw himself upon his bed and slumbered heavily.

Although a prolific musical composer, Rouget de Lisle possessed, as has been said, only an imperfect knowledge of harmony and counterpoint. It was his host's wife, the accomplished and public-spirited Madame Dietrich, who now set to work, not only correcting technical errors and arranging the piece for part-singing and orchestration, but making numerous copies. In a charming letter to her brother at Basle she wrote in May: "Rouget de Lisle, a Captain in the Engineers and an agreeable poet and musician, at the suggestion of my husband, has composed a song suited to present events *(un chant de circonstance)*, which we find very spirited, and not without a certain originality. It is something after the manner of Gluck, but livelier and more stirring. I have put my knowledge of orchestration to use, arranging the song for different instruments, and am therefore very busy."

It was not till the following August that Rouget de Lisle's composition reached Paris, henceforth to be known as the Marseillaise.

Rouget de Lisle, like many another, unhappily for himself, possessed one gift he could well have spared. Not only could he dash off songs, operas, novels, and plays, and skilfully handle the violinist's bow, but he wielded a mordant pen. In the art of invective he equalled Rochefort himself. During his stay at Strassburg he had in his editorial capacity violently lashed Schneider and his associate Lapeaux, another and equally violent ex-priest, in the organ of Dietrich's party. The attacks were continued after his removal to Huningue, a small fortified place in what until 1871 was the department of Haut Rhin. Small wonder, therefore, that he soon found himself by these an object of suspicion. For many months after his dismissal from the army he led the life of a wanderer, effacing himself in the wilds of his beloved Jura. So little, as yet, was he generally known as the author of the Marseillaise, that six months after its composition a friend wrote to him saying that the new war-song was performed in all the Paris theatres, and adding, "You have never told me the name of the composer. Is it Edelmann?" This Edelmann, a former close friend of Dietrich, and, with himself, an accomplished musician, afterwards became his accuser and bitterest enemy. In his invaluable *Reminiscences of the Revolution*, Charles Nodier relates how he heard him with horrible sang-froid thus arraign his old associate when on his trial at Besancon: "As my friend I am bound to weep for thee; as a traitor thou must die!"

During these wanderings, Rouget de Lisle one day engaged a youth as guide through some mountain passes unknown to him: his ear was greeted with the refrain:—

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrive.'

"What is that you are singing, my lad?" he asked with some surprise.

"You don't know, monsier!" replied the boy still more astonished. "Why, that's the song of the Marseillaise volunteers that everybody knows by heart."

His song had not only reached the capital, but his native province.

The instability of Rouget de Lisle's character is evidenced in the next phase of his chameleon-like career. Apparently overtaken by remorse he demanded re-admission into the army, now that of the First Republic, took the civic oath, and joined the victorious forces of Valmy at Verdun. What followed remains a mystery. Shortly afterwards he was again dismissed from the service, and once more effaced himself among his native solitudes. Then he returned to Paris, seeking distraction in music and literature, was soon arrested, set at liberty, rearrested, this time being kept in prison till the great deliverance of Thermidor. His immediate liberation was lastly due to the fact that he was the composer of the Marseillaise, now proclaimed the national hymn of the Republic.

Rouget de Lisle's career recalls a certain Norse fable. One day a farmer set out for market on a valuable horse he wished to turn into money. But being of a fantastic and capricious disposition he thought he would try barter instead. After many, as he deemed, excellent bargains, having exchanged his good beast respectively for a cow, pigs, cocks and hens, and what not, the final lot was sold for a small piece of money which he lost ere reaching home. Maybe, the one success of Rouget de Lisle's explains his many failures.

In another respect his story is even more exceptional. During the long struggle with

poverty, neglect, and enforced inaction that followed, but for his friends he would have found himself alone. Family affection, the usual adamantine bone of sympathy and good-fellowship among our neighbors, was here wanting. "Talk not to me of brothers!" he one day said, the words recalling Tacitus's bitter epigram, "They hated with the hatred of brothers."

In 1817, at the age of fifty-seven, he settled in Paris, earning a scanty and uncertain livelihood by teaching and copying music, making translation from the English for reviews, and literary hack-work. The inventive faculty was still alert. He composed new national hymns and accompaniments to Beranger's songs, wrote librettos, and, it is said, suggested to St.-Simon the agency of music in social regeneration.

Many old friends were now dead or scattered, but one or two remained, among these his former companion in arms General Blein, who survived him by some years, gave him shelter under his roof and raised a monument to his memory, and new friends gathered round him devoted as the old. Rouget de Lisle, like most of his countrymen, possessed a veritable genius for friendship. His warm heart, generous spirit, versatile, scintillating nature, and talent for conversation, endeared him to all with whom he came in close contact, atoning for exasperating foibles. Again and again some faithful comrade proved 'the man whose name was Help,' and who dragged him out of the Slough of Despond. When, in 1826, he was torn from his Paris garret and thrown into prison for a trifling debt, it was Beranger who flew to the rescue, discharging the claim and collecting a little money for future needs.

General Blein, who lived at Choisy-le-Roi with his mother and sister, now offered him a home, and partly as guest, partly as boarder, he remained under their friendly roof for some years. The Blein home was later broken up owing to the death of the two ladies, and then other friends equally devoted made him one of their family circle.

The Revolution of 1830 brought him belated honors and independence. I have ever had a corner in my heart for the homely citizen king who, like any honest bourgeois, used to preside at the head of his dinner-table and carve for his large family, and who would daily have a 'good-day' and a gossip with the guards. Louis-Philippe never forgot that he owed his crown to revolution and to the Marseillaise. Even before crowned as Roi des Francais he accorded a pension of 1500 francs to his comrade of 1792, the pair having fought side by side in Dumouriez's army. Through Beranger's agency two other pensions of a thousand francs each were awarded Rouget de Lisle by the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce respectively. Finally on the 6th day of December, of the same year, came that honour which sends all Frenchmen happy to the grave. The cross of the Legion of Honour now adorned his breast!

It is pleasant to find this storm-tossed career ending in days of deep halcyon repose, and indeed in something more. Rouget de Lisle's last years were not only free from care, suffering and mental depression, they were enlivened by intellectual intercourse, irradiated by the quick, keen sympathies of artistic fellowship. The central figure of a highly cultivated circle, every evening he found himself surrounded by kindred spirits. Music and conversation, above all, the reminiscences of the author of the Marseillaise, made his hostess's reunions animated and stimulating. The Voiart dwelling commanded a beautiful prospect, before it stretching the verdant valley of the Seine, at that time undisturbed by railways and unpoetized by the speculative builder. In 1892, the centenary of the Marseillaise, old folks living here could remember the old soldier as slowly strolling to and fro he sunned himself and drank in the beauty of the scene.

And strange as it seems, in this year of grace nineteen hundred and five, some hale nonagenarian might still be found who could tell us of that pathetic figure,—the red rosette, atoning in part for so many cruel disillusions, conspicuous on his shabby military coat!

Surrounded by his friends, Rouget de Lisle died on the 27th of June, 1836, a vast crowd following his remains to the grave. Even under the citizen king, the son of Philippe Egalite, the Marseillaise had been silenced, but just as the funeral party prepared to disperse, some workmen began with solemn measure:

"Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrive."

The refrain, taken up by the crowd, swelled into a mighty volume of sound, fitting requiem of one now numbered among the immortals!

Such is the story of "The Marseillaise," the song that again appeared in 1914, its inspiring melody leading hundreds of thousands of native and colonial Frenchmen into battle and to death. In a succeeding chapter, we will let Miss Betham-Edwards tell us in her inimitable way another story of an even older France, one which does not deal with war.

Doctor: "You must avoid all forms of excitement."

Male Patient: "But, Doctor, can't I even look at them on the street?"

» » » Run of the Mine « « «

The Washington Coal Code Meeting

THE bituminous coal code approved by President Roosevelt on September 29, 1933, carried a provision reading in part:

> "The reasonableness of the rates and differentials can only be determined after the Code has been in operation and the results reviewed. Such review is provided for in the Code, which requires that a study be made under the direction of the Administrator before December 31, 1933; and that the provisions of the Code be reviewed in the light of developments during the first three months of operation at meetings to be held beginning January 5, 1934."

The meeting provided for as of January 5 was postponed until February 12, later postponed until February 21, further postponement without definite date for meeting made during the week ending February 17.

For various reasons, the work of getting the coal code under effective headway has been delayed, this due in part to the unfortunate bad start occasioned by the opposition of numerous coal operators, coupled with irregular strikes fomented by dual union organizations, the most recent delay occasioned by failure of the statistical department to obtain adequate information upon which to base specific recommendations as to rates of pay, prices to be charged, etc. We are hopeful that the numerous difficulties will be cleared up and that a meeting with adequate information as a basis for intelligent handling can be put under way early in March.

Death of Melvin A. Traylor

MR. MELVIN A. TRAYLOR, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, died at his home in Chicago, February 14. Thirty-three days before his death, Mr. Traylor suffered an attack of pneumonia, which caused his death.

While Mr. Traylor was the president of a great bank, we are not recording his untimely death (his age but 55) for that reason. There are many honest bankers in Chicago, and elsewhere, this in spite of the fact that a few men in the banking business do not always play the game fairly—the overwhelming number do. We write of Mr. Traylor for the reason that his life, beginning in lowly places, was a successful one. Traylor was a man whose courage over-rode every obstacle, building a career founded on poverty, hard work, and sterling honesty. The story of Melvin A. Traylor is worth telling—read it carefully:

> "Traylor was born October 21, 1878, the eldest of seven children of James Milton and Kitty Harvey Traylor. The senior of this flock said he could not remember when he did not have to work. At 6 he stood on a soap box and dried dishes, and when the next youngster was old enough to do the wiping, Melvin was promoted to washer.
>
> "For from three to five months a year he had schooling in another log building, and when he was 15 had achieved the equivalent of a sixth grade education. Two years of saving gave him enough to pay for a brief high school course in Columbia, the county seat, and then he passed an examination for a teacher's license. For two years he expounded the three R's in Leatherwood Creek, getting $150 a year and working as a farm hand between terms. Nights he studied law.
>
> "When 21 he went to Hillsboro, Texas, got a job as clerk and delivery boy in a grocery, joined the volunteer fire company so as to get a free place to sleep and finally won admission to the bar. Four years of practice included a term as assistant county attorney, then he turned to banking.
>
> "His first post in that field was as manager, cashier and janitor of a branch bank at Malone, Tex., a town of 150 inhabitants. Next he was made cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Ballinger and when this was consolidated with the town's First National he was elected president. He was then 30 years old.
>
> "Most of the banking thereabouts was concerned with farm and livestock and Traylor became such an expert on cattle loans that the Stockyards National Bank of East St. Louis in 1911 made him a vice-president, with the entire Southwest as his field. Three years later the Livestock Exchange National Bank at the Chicago stockyards called him. He became its president and after five years there, in 1919, moved to Chicago's "loop" as one of the vice-presidents of the First National. His elevation to the head of this 900-million-dollar institution came in 1925."

We mention Mr. Traylor's death for another reason. In June last, an association which essays to speak for the bituminous coal industry, met in Chicago for a three-day session. The Bituminous Coal Code was the principal subject of discussion. The Code was then anathema to a large portion of the industry, and so when the final evening for speech-making came, and while one portion of the Constitution was being invoked to save the industry from the threatened coal code, a certain and much-talked of amendment was tossed out the window, gifted speakers forgetting the ordinary every-day proprieties, while they scoffed at government and the proposed code, their fulminations mixed with libidinous stories told in the presence of many ladies, including wives and daughters of members.

Mr. Traylor listened to the stream of alleged oratory, doubtless filled with disgust, until at last when called to his feet, he administered a well-deserved rebuke to the men who suffered their prejudices to lead them into making statements that had little of intelligence, expecting their off-color stories to make them palatable. Mr. Traylor's life was an example of dauntless courage, and fine character, and we have in mind the thought that the next national meeting of coal operators will remember his well-merited rebuke and revise their brand of oratory accordingly.

Another Way of Looking at Taxation

THE Union Pacific Coal Compay paid for federal, state, county and city taxes in 1933, an amount equal to 12.25 cents per ton of coal produced. This sum, if it were turned into wages, would enable the company to pay an increase of 89.4 cents per manshift worked by all organized employes in the year 1933.

We recently distributed among our employes a copy of the brief submitted to the National Recovery Administration, showing the limits of the coal industry in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific Region, strong companies, weak companies, large producers, and small producers entering into the total results shown. If excess sums are spent for taxation, then an equivalent reduction must be made in wages, material and through closer management; otherwise the margin between the cost of coal and natural gas, oil and wood fuels is reduced.

Referring specifically to the brief directed to the proposed shortening of the work-day and work-week periods, we invite the comments of any and every employe relative to the situation set forth. In the preparation of the figures, we have deliberately erred on the side of conservatism, and do not hesitate to say that any similar figures gotten up by any governmental authority will show a much higher additional cost incident to the shortening of the work-day than is shown in the brief.

The New York Times of January 31, in reporting the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention, contains the following statement:

"President Lewis stated that the union did not wish either to cripple the coal industry or embarrass the Federal Government and the Recovery Administration. He frankly told the delegates it was not certain that they could obtain the desired terms and warned them not to raise false hopes among the miners back home.

" 'The committee does not know whether our union, in this year 1934, can achieve the objectives set forth in this report,' said President Lewis in urging the adoption of the resolution. He went on to say that since it had taken the union forty-four years to win recognition of the principle of collective bargaining, other ends could hardly be obtained simply by waving a magic wand.

" 'Obviously it takes time to change deep seated conditions and to bring about new economic and industrial theories in America.' he said.

"You have heard speakers upon this floor refer to the fact that even now there are 10.-000,000 unemployed workers in America. That even now there are great questions of domestic economy requiring the attention of the President and the Federal Congress; that even now America is not yet secure from the menace of possible disintegration of government in the future unless it can place in order its own internal domestic and economic household.

"Under those circumstances, it is well for the members of the United Mine Workers to remember that we cannot undertake to unduly influence or unduly oppress our great government or our great President in their task of rehabilitation of the nation.

"The representatives of the United Mine Workers in the conferences which will ensue on February 12 will approach those conferences in line with the promise that has been made by labor in America to the President of the United States. in a mood of co-operation, conciliation and constructive contribution to the well-being of the citizens of our great Republic."

The Governor of Wyoming

The Governor of Wyoming, Hon. Leslie A. Miller, is a business man who subordinates his personal comfort and business affairs to the welfare of the people whom he represents, the citizens of Wyoming. No hours are too long to work, no distance

too great to travel, when Governor Miller has a duty to perform.

Just recently, the freight rate structure covering the movement of coal from Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Illinois was being reviewed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at Kansas City, and the coal operators and officers of the Mine Workers Union asked Governor Miller to appear and speak for Wyoming coal. With a dozen other insistent duties pressing him for attention, the Governor felt the industry which gave employment to 5,000 men, and which provided thirty-five per cent of the rail traffic originating in his state, justified his making the trip to Kansas City, where he made a most able plea for the coal industry of his state. Wyoming has just cause to be proud of its Governor.

The National Miners Union

FROM time to time, we are favored with copies of circulars put out by the National Miners Union, Western District, Box 2823, Denver, Colorado, reference made therein to the alleged abuses perpetuated by mine owners and state and county authorities in Utah and New Mexico, one of these circulars, gotten out in the month of February, reading in part:

"Thousands of miners in Utah and New Mexico have been fighting for weeks against great odds. The mine owners have called the troops in Gallup to smash the strike. $60,000 has been spent on the troops. Deputies run amuck. Houses are searched. Picket lines are smashed. Acid is thrown in the eyes of pickets. Women and school children are clubbed by the troops and deputies. Union leaders are thrown into 'bull-pens' and kept there for weeks without charges being made against them. Cavalry rides down the workers. All civil and constitutional rights have been overthrown. Strike and Union meetings are prohibited. Dances for relief purposes are denied. Yet the companies can do anything they wish, hold any meeting, any affair."

Farther on, the circular reads:

"In Utah, UMW members were instructed to scab. UMW leaders took guns along with deputies at Spring Canyon mine against the picket lines.

"Miners! Where do you stand? Are you for a strike-breaking, boss-controlled company Union, which seeks to mislead the miners in order to sell them like cattle to the coal companies? Or do you stand for a fighting Union, one which will obtain higher wages, better conditions, and security for its members, a union controlled by the miners, not by labor fakers? Then join the National Miners Union. Repudiate the strikebreaking UMWA. . . . . Miners! Do not allow yourselves to be made strike-breakers.

"Brothers! Stand by your brothers in New Mexico. They are fighting your battle as well. Collect strike and defense funds at once. Send protest to the governor of Utah and New Mexico against the terror now raging against the miners."

The real issue is contained in the following words found in the last paragraph quoted, *"Collect strike and defense funds at once."* Enough money to keep going without even looking for work is the real animus of the leaders of the National Miners Union. That individuals who sponsor the organization are neither lacking in modesty nor effrontery is well set forth by the publication and general distribution of a postal card bearing a one-cent stamp and addressed to Judge G. Christensen, District Court, Price, Utah, the message printed on the card reproduced herewith:

We Disapprove The Frame-up Of Charges Against
GUYNN, CROUCH, & WETHERBEE

We demand that you drop the charges of riot and criminal syndicalism against these three workers in connection with the recent strike of coal miners in Carbon County.

Name_____

Address _____

Issued by the International Labor Defense, Denver Section
309 Interstate Trust Building

From time to time, a few of this reforming element drop into Rock Springs and Superior, receiving a semi-furtive sympathetic reception from a few individuals who have never been able to remain on the payroll of any company for any extended period, some mild incendiary talks are indulged in, and the hat is passed, then the procession moves on. For a number of years, the Rock Springs District mines have been looked upon as the promised land by labor reformers, the land of manna and wild honey, but thanks to the common sense of the mine workers in Sweetwater County, the pickings have always proved rather poor.

His Honor, the Mayor

ELSEWHERE in this issue of The Employes' Magazine will be found a report of the complimentary dinner given to Hon. P. C. Bunning, who served the citizens and taxpayers of Rock Springs as Mayor for ten long, toilsome years. It would be superfluous to repeat what was said about Mr. Bunning on the occasion referred to, but we are disposed to

add a personal word of appreciation for the fine, capable and honest administration given the city by Mayor Bunning, during the ten years that recently closed.

Mayor Bunning, with a life of hard work behind him, and a wealth of experience in his possession, all gained in the school of hard knocks, abandoned his personal business in 1924 to devote his whole time to rebuilding and making livable the city which he lived in for more than four decades. Other mayors sat in the City Hall for many years preceding Mr. Bunning, this during a period when enormous pay rolls put out by the mines were being spent freely and lavishly, Bitter Creek with its fetid smells romping on "past Jock Noble's castle." It remained for Mr. Bunning to vision a city, cleaner, healthier, more livable, and he set to work with both brain and hands. He dared to grasp problems that his predecessors set aside as impossible of fulfillment, and there followed sanitary and storm sewerage, the shifting of sinuous Bitter Creek out of the heart of the city, paving, sidewalks, guttering, and a beautiful city park.

Following Mayor Bunning's campaign for civic betterment, the churches set in to improve their edifices, and three fine new church buildings, with two others rebuilt and modernized, appeared. New homes were erected to take the place of the dug-outs that lined the sewage-laden creek, and an adequate water supply and modern street lighting followed, and so the self-respect of the community rose to new heights. It had never been our privilege to know a real burgomaster until we met "Chris" Bunning, but to know him and to work with him was a privilege and a happy experience. May he live long to enjoy his handiwork and the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

Tons Mined in Western States Years 1932-1933

From State Mine Inspectors' Reports

THE further drift downward in tons of coal produced in the Rocky Mountain-Pacific region is shown by the following tabulation made from data furnished by the various State Mine Inspectors. The figures for New Mexico and Montana do not cover the calendar years and in no case will the State Inspector's tonnage check with the report of the U. S. Bureau of Mines figures.

It will be observed that N. R. A. Code Districts I, II, III and IV gained 6.7 per cent in output in 1933 over 1932, while the Rocky Mountain-Pacific District V lost 6 per cent.

Districts	*1932*	*1933*	*Difference*	*Per Cent*
I, II, III and IV.....	290,203,308	309,607,949	Gain 19,404,641	6.7
V	19,506,564	18,332,051	Loss 1,174,513	6.0

The Dollar Moves On

ON FEBRUARY 12, the government stocks of gold totalled $7,043,805,209. This represents the revised value of the metal obtained by reducing the gold content of the dollar from 25.8 to 15.238 grains. Each of these dollars is therefore actually worth but 59.06 cents, when measured by the old standard. The government raised the price of gold from $20.67 to $35.00 per ounce and a flow of bullion from Europe has been taking place for some time. There are many who think that gold has been held too cheaply for a long time, as it is many years since an ounce of gold could be mined at a profit, with the price pegged at $20.67.

The revaluation of even the world's supply of gold is not the item that is giving the people concern, rather it is the growing national debt that makes at least the business portion of the nation serious-minded. With emergency expenditures in 1934 totalling $7,523,486,700, the prospective borrowing by the national government totalling $10,000,000,000, the public debt will reach on June 30, 1935, $31,834,000,000, a level $5,237,000,000 above the highest point reached after the close of the war.

The statement is frequently made that a $32,000,000,000 debt is not as large proportionately as the $40,790,000,000 debt of Great Britain. These figures, however, take account only of national debts. In this country, the debts outstanding against the states, counties, cities and towns, total $19,000,000,000, which will give us a total debt as of July 1, 1935, approximating $51,000,000,000. Great Britain's local debt totals but $6,865,000,000, making her total indebtedness approximately $47,655,000,000. There are now very definite evidences of business recovery and all may turn out well. Times certainly have changed since Grover Cleveland found cause in 1895-6 to worry when his gold reserve slipped down to $44,500,000, and later, through the sale of bonds to bring it up to the then altitudinous point of $128,713,000, or 1.8 per cent of the gold reserve of February 12, 1934.

Where Do the Railroad Taxes Go?

TAXES paid by the railroads in the United States in 1931 totaled $323,590,571, of which $140,962,997, or 45.8 per cent, was allocated to school costs; $42,902,166, or 13.9 per cent, to highway cost and upkeep. while $124,270,257, or 40.3 per cent, was used to defray other costs of government.

Russia's Five-Year Plans

THREE or four years ago, the Russian Soviet government was engaged in telling the world of the success of their so-called "five-year plan." This plan was touted as putting Russia at the head of all other governments with respect to social and economic amelioration. Just what happened to shut off the outpouring of publicity will be of interest.

Joseph Stalin was the leading Sovietist behind the Five-Year Plan. He unfortunately promised more than he could deliver and so before the five years were up, a second Five-Year Plan was put under way, and no further public statement of world achievement was broadcasted. The 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy promised has been cut to 38 billion, the 250,000,000 tons annual output of coal has been cut to 152,000,000, the 22,000,000 tons of iron has been reduced to 18,000,000, and the 20,000 miles of new railroad has been chopped down to 6,800. The new figures are those set for the year 1937. It will be interesting to see what the next revision downward will show.

Much ado was made of the Soviet tractor production; the press of the world was flooded with photographs of the great Cheliabinsk tractor works. Men and women were shown guiding tractors pulling every specie of load. The Soviet tractor was to make Russia's collective farming project the most successful grain producer in the world. The annual output of tractors was first set at 113,000. In the final year of the first Five-Year Plan, the peg was set at 173,000. The actual number produced in 1932 was but 49,700.

Eugene Lyons, for many years a United Press correspondent in the city of Moscow, recently said in The Literary Digest:

> "Those who read the second Five-Year Plan placidly, without quickening of pulse, as though it were a work schedule of some great corporation, miss its essential character. It is not simply an outline of economic expansion. It is a program for further social transformation, in which tens of millions of lives will be torn up by the roots and replanted or destroyed. The Kremlin is driving full steam ahead toward Socialism, in utter disregard of human costs and the new plan is just one more stage in its relentless effort.
>
> "The 'thesis' to be adopted by the congress of the ruling Communist party declares that the plan aims at 'the liquidation of the capitalist elements and of classes generally; the final liquidation, on the basis of complete collectivization and cooperative organization of handicraftsmen, of private property in the means of production.' Moreover, 'in its social form agriculture will become identical with industry; farm labor will become a variety of industrial labor.'
>
> "Such deep changes, as the last years have demonstrated, can not be made peaceably. The 'remnants of the parasitic classes,' as the thesis calls them, can not be painlessly absorbed into the new society. More often they must be broken. Not only their economic status is hateful to the Soviet regime but also—possibly more so—their psychological make-up, their 'bourgeois mentality.' Some 50,000,000 peasants still live and work on an individualist basis, tilling their private plots and using for the most part their own implements. Their collectivization will be attained, but not without overcoming active and passive opposition. What it means to overcome passive resistance, even after collectivization, was shown grimly enough last year in the Ukraine and North Caucasus.
>
> "The thesis warns that 'a sharpening of the class struggle' is to be expected; 'new attempts at undermining the collective farms on the part of the kulaks, attempts to sabotage our industrial establishments on the part of anti-Soviet forces.' It warns that new battles are impending on various 'fronts.'
>
> "The terminology of warfare is not a rhetorical trick. The rumblings of gigantic new conflicts can be heard in the plan just published. Will it doom additional millions to exile and destruction? Will it add additional armies of prisoners to those already digging canals, building railways and factories? One thing is certain: the rulers of the new Russia will not be halted or even slowed up by the magnitude of human sacrifices."

Emma Goldman, who became so unhappy under our form of government a few years ago, as to provoke deportation, is back with us again, older, quieter, more subdued. Russia tamed her as America never could. Miss Goldman is now softly anathematizing Russia, has been in fact since she worked her way out through Germany and into England a few years ago. Free government has many defects, witness Cuba, France, South America, even little Liberia, where a few negroes set up what was to be a model black man's republic, where the heads of the government are now engaged in human slavery. Withal, history records little of merit in oligarchies, dictatorships, or the government of the many by the few. We like to think back to the words of the Magna Charta wrung from King John "in the meadow called Runnymede" June 15, A. D. 1215, which ran in part:

> "We have granted to all the freemen of our Kingdom for us and for our heirs forever, all the underwritten liberties to be had and holden by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs forever.

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed or banished, or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

"To none will we sell, to none will we deny, or delay, right or justice."

Workmen's Compensation and Pensions

THE Workmen's Compensation Law of Wyoming is the best law, and the best administered law in the United States. There is no other law that is more honestly or more wholesomely enforced. The District Judges and the State Treasurer's Office give their time and effort without stint to the administration of the law, and labor has played a dignified part toward the same end.

The Union Pacific Coal Company paid out for pensions to old and retired employes in 1933, two per cent more than was paid for Workmen's Compensation. Here is a new challenge for greater safety. We will agree to pay in the form of additional pensions, double the savings that accrue from reduced accident compensation costs. If our employes accept this offer, they win double, they get the money saved without paying for it in anguish and suffering, and without loss of wages. We want to see Reliance at the front in 1934.

The Government and the People

GOVERNOR ALFRED E. SMITH yet expresses the old theory of Jeffersonian democracy. Too many of our people think that the purpose of a government is that of "supporting the people." The only government that can continue to live is the one which the "people support." One has but to read world history to learn that individual thought, individual genius, and individual effort, has made the world what it is. Too much power, whether concentrated in a church, a class, or in a government, stifles the effort of the individual and progress drags. The real purpose of a government is to see that an equal chance is offered to each and every one of its citizens. True, it has not always done so, perhaps the ideal never will be attained, but complete government control, whether it take the form now existing in Russia, in Italy, or in Germany, can only end in the almost total elimination of the theory of the equal chance. Here is what Mr. Smith said:

"It may be and will be urged that private industry often labors for private gain. It may be that its ends sometimes are selfish. It may be that there are times when it needs the curb and the bit of government regulation. But it is still vastly superior to government planning and government control of business.

"It is noteworthy that the government has done little to contribute to a century of progress while, on the other hand, much has been prevented, much has been thwarted, much has been hindered by the heavy, cold, clammy hand of bureaucracy."

Some Holidays and Other Eventful Days in 1934

Looking over the new 1934 calendar discloses that holidays and other events fall as below:

Each year includes a great number of feast days, holidays, and other days, which are in the nature of markers. The most generally known are given below. The dates are familiar to most people, but the days of the week on which they fall are not so well known, changing as they do each year. Again, some holidays, especially Memorial Day, is not the same throughout the country. Different states have selected different days and months.

New Years Day, Monday, January 1.
"Ground Hog Day," Friday, February 2.
Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, February 12.
St. Valentine's Day, Wednesday, February 14. Lent begins.
Washington's Birthday, Thursday, February 22.
St. Patrick's Day, Saturday, March 17.
April Fool's Day, 8-Hour Day, and Easter, Sunday, April 1.
Mother's Day, Sunday, May 13.
Memorial Day, Wednesday, May 30.
Flag Day, Thursday, June 14.
Independence Day, Wednesday, July 4.
Labor Day, Monday, September 3.
Columbus Day, Friday, October 12.
Hallowe'en, Wednesday, October 31.
Armistice Day, Sunday, November 11.
Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 29.
Christmas, Tuesday, December 25.

And another thing, keep your eyes open and a rabbit's foot in your pocket for Friday the thirteenth. There are two of them this year—Friday, April 13th, and Friday, July 13th.

It's only seven days from Christmas to New Years, but from New Years to Christmas it's 359. Count 'em.

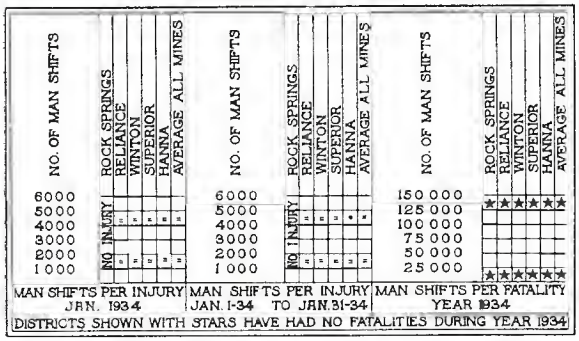
COMING ECLIPSES

A partial eclipse of the moon July 26, visible in Western portion of North America.

An annular eclipse of the sun on August 10, not visible on the Western Hemisphere.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

January Accident Graph



THE safety record for 1934 shows that we are off to a good start with no lost-time injuries for the first month. This is far better than in January 1933, when there were six lost-time accidents, all serious, and one fatality. Keep up the good work so that we may have a better safety record in 1934 than we have ever had before.

A good safety record, if it could speak for itself, would tell the story of the saving of lives—of the saving of many men from being maimed and helplessly crippled—and the prevention of pain and untold expense.

Remember that safety is achieved by every man doing "His Part," individually and collectively. Let us all "Do Our Part" by co-operating, by following worth while suggestions—by observing our safety rules.

Surely a man is never happier than when he sincerely preaches and practices safety and co-operates actively in keeping his fellow worker from injury.

BY MINES
JANUARY, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 2..	100	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,297	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,320	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,448	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,222	0	No Injury
Rcliance Outside ...	840	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	4,294	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	1,016	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	1,929	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,747	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	24	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	2,016	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	1,249	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	481	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	2,972	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,562	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
JANUARY, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	8,165	0	No Injury
Reliance	3,062	0	No Injury
Winton	5,310	0	No Injury
Superior	6,965	0	No Injury
Hanna	5,015	0	No Injury
All Districts.....	28,517	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1933...	23,669	7	3,381

Accidents On the Union Pacific System

THE Accident Prevention Bulletin of the Union Pacific System, February, 1934, issue, makes the following very flattering comment on the System accident rate for 1933. There was an average of 26,293 employes on the combined lines in that year. Think of Mr. R. L. Adamson's record, 162,500 eight-hour shifts without a single reportable accident. Mr. Knickerbocker took 2,500 men through the year with but two reportable, no fatal injuries, and Mr. James had but three reportable injuries for 287,500 man-shifts worked, in all a glorious record. We quote from the Bulletin the following general comment:

"While the casualty rate for 1933 was only 9% better than the previous year, there were some outstanding accomplishments which deserve comment.

"First in order, of course, should be mentioned the fact that only three employes lost their lives in accidents during the year, which is just half the number killed in the best year prior to that. Neither the LA&SL nor the OSL units had a fatal accident, and there was not a man killed in the Maintenance of Way department throughout the Union Pacific System.

"The 2,500 men on the LA&SL unit made the remarkable casualty rate of 1.19, without a single fatality, for which full credit must he given to Mr. Knickerbocker, Mr. Coey and their loyal followers. There were but two reportable injuries to men in their Transportation Department, which speaks extremely well for the heavy Los Angeles switching terminal, as well as for the 'desert' trainmen.

(Continued on page 116)

Presentation of 1933 Safety Awards

THE presentation of the 1933 safety awards by The Union Pacific Coal Company was made in the Old Timers' Building at 8 p. m., Friday, February 9, 1934, before a crowd of at least 1,300 people. The weather was a bit unfavorable during the day and probably kept many of the employes from the outlying districts of Hanna, Superior, Winton and Reliance from being present at the drawing, but even with that handicap a good representation was out in dress parade.

One thousand and two men from the four districts of Rock Springs, Winton, Superior and Hanna, representing twenty-one underground "No Injury Sections" were eligible for the ownership of a five-passenger Chevrolet sedan automobile and nine cash prizes ranging from $50.00 to $200.00 each.

Twenty-one section foremen were eligible for the two cash awards of $100.00 and $150.00 each.

The surface employes from Rock Springs, Winton and Superior (two hundred men, all of whom worked the entire past year without having a lost-time injury) competed for the three cash prizes of $100.00 and two of $50.00 each. In all, 1,202 men competed for one automobile and $1,250.00 in fourteen cash prizes.

Prior to the drawing for the awards the following program was presented:

1. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
2. Opening Remarks.....Chairman
3. Address.....Mr. Eugene McAuliffe
   (Pres., The Union Pacific Coal Co.)
4. Orchestra Selection.....Genial Ambassadors
5. Address.....Mr. D. J. Parker
   (District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City)
6. Address.....Mr. C. C. Barnard
   (Supt. U. P. R. R. Co.—Green River, Wyo.)
7. Address.....Mr. E. H. Denny
   (District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colo.)
8. Address.....Mr. John P. White
   (Joint Umpire, Dist. 22, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Iowa)
9. Girl's Quartet—Selections by Mrs. V. O. Murray's Girl's Quartet
10. Address.....Mr. Lyman Fearn
    (Chief Inspector, Wyoming Dept. of Mines)
11. Drawings for Automobile and Cash Awards
    .....Mr. Thomas Berta
    (Assisted by Miss Patricia Livingston, Messrs. John M. Ross, Pres.; George Lambert, Vice-Pres., and Virgil Wright, Secretary, U. M. W. of A., District No. 22.)
12. Presentation of Awards.....
    .....Mr. Eugene McAuliffe
13. Genial Ambassadors.
14. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band

We are deeply indebted to all of the participants in the above program who gave so liberally and freely of their time and talents, especially those who came long distances by auto and train, all of whom helped to make the evening a very successful one.

Mr. Pryde, the Chairman, at the opening of the program announced two selections by McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, which organization added much color to the program, it always being a pleasant and inspiring sight to see the band dressed in their natty uniforms and tiger skins and to listen to the lilting tunes of the pipes and the roll of the drums.

First Prize, Chevrolet Sedan, and the winner, Mr. William Dieu, "C" Mine, Superior.

CASH PRIZE WINNERS

Top row, left to right: John Ord, and James Gerrardi, both of Rock Springs; Robert Henderson, Winton; Samuel Condie, James Besso and Emil Julius, Rock Springs. Seated, left to right: William Faddis and Austin Johnson, Superior; Albert McMurtrie, Rock Springs; and Ernest Besso, Winton.

Messrs. Toucher, Pautsch, Schlang and Sevier, other winners in the contest, were unavoidably absent when the picture was taken.

Mr. McAuliffe in his short address emphasized the fact that coal mining is a hazardous occupation, that he was very anxious to help The Union Pacific Coal Company's employes avoid accidents, thereby reducing the number of killed and crippled men, all of which tends to make the mothers, wives and children happier with the constant assurance the men are working safer in the mines. He also reviewed the history of the safety campaigns of the past 2½ years, gleaning therefrom that, since the beginning of the present method of safety awards, in 1931 there were 157 serious injuries, and, during the last six months of that year when the safety award system was inaugurated, 511 men from 9 different sections competed for the awards; namely, two automobiles. In 1933, there were 42 serious injuries, and upon this occasion there are 1,202 men from 24 different sections competing for the awards. He expressed satisfaction with the progress made, and hoped that during 1934 the employes would do still better by eliminating every fatality both underground and on the surface.

Mr. C. C. Barnard, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Green River, Wyoming, was quite complimentary in his remarks concerning the safety progress made by the coal company.

Mr. D. J. "Judge" Parker never fails to get a good laugh from his audience with his story-telling. Mr. E. H. Denny, also from the United States Bureau of Mines, mentioned that the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association had on several previous occasions presented the Coal Company with certificates of merit, and that he was particularly pleased with the present system of safety awards inasmuch as the men or employes of this organization received all of the awards.

Mr. John P. White's address was short and to the point, mentioning that mining is a dangerous occupation and that the present methods of safety awards and first aid contests help to keep all men mindful of the hazards connected with their work underground.

Mr. Lyman Fearn complimented The Union Pacific Coal Company on its excellent safety record for the past year, and pointed out that this Coal Company had made the best safety record in the State for the tonnage mined and that the Union Pacific Mines were among the safest for the workmen.

On the completion of the musical and vocal selections by the Genial Ambassadors and Girl's Quartet, Mr. Tom Berta, Manager of the Fox-Rialto with his stentorian voice took charge of the drawing. Mr. Tallmire, of the Accounting Department, opened the sealed boxes and deposited the capsules in the two glass bowls, one for surface and one for

underground employes. Mr. Berta explained the rules of the drawing very carefully and clearly. He was assisted by Miss Patricia Livingston, of Rock Springs, Mr. John Ross, President and Virgil Wright, Secretary, United Mine Workers of America, District No. 22.

The following names won the car and cash awards:

UNDERGROUND AWARDS

William Dieu, Section 3, Superior "C" Mine, winner of automobile.

Albert Schlang, Section 1, Winton No. 1 Mine. winner of $200 cash prize.

Emil Julius, Section 2, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, winner of $100 cash prize.

James Besso, Section 4, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. winner of $100 cash prize.

William Faddis, Section 2, Superior "E" Mine, winner of $100 cash prize.

John Ord, Section 3, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, winner of $100 cash prize.

Henry Sevier, Section 1, Superior "E" Mine, winner of $50 cash prize.

Sam Condie, Section 4, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, winner of $50 cash prize.

Albert McMurtrie, Section 3, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, winner of $50 cash prize.

Robert Henderson, Section 3, Winton No. 1 Mine. winner of $50 cash prize.

SECTION FOREMEN

Austin Johnson, Section 3, Superior "C" Mine, winner of $150 cash prize.

Ernest Besso, Section 1, Winton No. 1 Mine, winner of $100 cash prize.

SURFACE AWARDS

Fred Taucher, Rock Springs, winner of $100 cash prize.

James Gerrardi, Rock Springs, winner of $50 cash prize.

Percy Pautsch, Superior, winner of $50 cash prize.

Mr. William Dieu, winner of the Chevrolet automobile, was born in Thurber, Texas, 1899. A few years later his parents moved to Superior, Colorado, where he attended public school and afterward started to work in the coal mines in the Northern Colorado field. He has been employed at "C" Mine, Superior, Wyo., continuously since April, 1928.

Mr. Dieu was married in 1917 to Willie Irene Wade, and they have three childen, Rose Nell, age 15, William, Jr., age 14 and Glen, age 9.

The Dieu family expressed gratitude at their good fortune in winning the new auto as their old car was about worn out; in fact, the motor quit running just after they reached Rock Springs.

Mr. Austin Johnson, Section Foreman "C" Mine, carried away the $150.00 cash award. Last year he was successful in drawing $100.00. We would like to know the method he follows.

Accidents On the Union Pacific System

(Continued from page 113)

"But the most striking accomplishment was made by the LA&SL Maintenance of Way Department under Division Engineer R. L. Adamson, who brought their entire force through the calendar year without a single reportable or lost time casualty,—in fact there was not even a minor injury of consequence. The track, bridge and building and signal forces worked over 1,300,000 hours with no deplorable failure of foreman or men to think, speak and work safely. The supervisory officers in this group attribute their success to continued personal effort among their men, making repeated trips over the road monthly, stopping at every gang and talking to them seriously and sincerely about safe ways of doing their work. The result is an accomplishment unparalleled by any other on the system.

"Another good performance is that of the mechanical force on the Nebraska Division. They have probably the busiest and largest division of the system, and there is no letup to the demands made on the mechanical forces. The volume of work is best illustrated by the fact that over 2,300,000 hours labor was performed during the year. They incurred but three reportable injuries, with the result that Master Mechanic James heads the list of mechanical supervisors.

"We hope all these groups continue to do as well in 1934, and that all the others run them a neck-and-neck race."

Home Hazards

An accident at home would cost us your services and you your wages without compensation. Watch out for the following:

1. Slippery floors and sidewalks.
2. Unsafe ladders and step ladders.
3. Objects left lying on floors and stairways where someone may fall over them.
4. Broken or loose stairs.
5. No handrails on stairs.
6. Electric cords, plugs and sockets in poor condition.
7. Electric light fixtures and switches near sinks and tubs not insulated. (Danger of someone reaching to turn light on or off while one hand is on faucet and getting electric shock.)
8. Gas Leaks. Never look for one with a match or candle. Call for a gas company service man. If the leak is serious, shut off the gas at the meter.
9. Never permit the use of gasoline or naphtha for cleaning inside the house.
10. It is always dangerous to carry scalding water about the house in open pails.
11. Never run automobile engine in closed garage.

—Safety Instruction Card No. 129.

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE 1934 safety contest started with a bang, forty-one sections underground and five sections on the surface completing the month of January without a lost time injury. This is good and should be an inspiration for every man to work harder for the safety of himself and his fellow worker. To maintain this record will be more difficult than it was to make it on account of the tendency to relax or think we are immune to injury. The downfall of any great team is usually over-confidence. We cannot afford any *downfall* because in our case that word spells injury, and injury is suffering to ourselves and our families.

Have you seen any of the fifteen men who shared in the safety awards? One man received a car; six of the sealed envelopes contained one fifty-dollar bill each; the other eight had at least two. These boys will tell you that even in this small way safety pays dividends. You may be one of these men next year. Remember "Safety pays in many ways."

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	1,176	0	No Injury
2	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	1,131	0	No Injury
3	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	1,129	0	No Injury
4	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	1,100	0	No Injury
5	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	1,055	0	No Injury
6	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	1,035	0	No Injury
7	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	926	0	No Injury
8	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	914	0	No Injury
9	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	867	0	No Injury
10	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	825	0	No Injury
11	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	790	0	No Injury
12	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	774	0	No Injury
13	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	748	0	No Injury
14	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	598	0	No Injury
15	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	591	0	No Injury
16	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	567	0	No Injury
17	J. V. McClelland	Hanna 2, Section 1	481	0	No Injury
18	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	479	0	No Injury
19	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	478	0	No Injury
20	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	475	0	No Injury
21	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	467	0	No Injury
22	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	425	0	No Injury
23	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	409	0	No Injury
24	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	392	0	No Injury
25	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	384	0	No Injury
26	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 5	375	0	No Injury
27	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	368	0	No Injury
28	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	354	0	No Injury
29	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	333	0	No Injury
30	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	331	0	No Injury
31	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	331	0	No Injury
32	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	316	0	No Injury
33	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	288	0	No Injury
34	Tom Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	284	0	No Injury
35	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	246	0	No Injury
36	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	236	0	No Injury
37	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	226	0	No Injury
38	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	201	0	No Injury
39	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 6	175	0	No Injury
40		Rock Springs 2,	100	0	No Injury
41		Superior D,	24	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, JANUARY, 1934		22,402	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, JANUARY, 1933		18,003	7	2,572

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	District	Manshifts	Lost Time Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
1	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	1,562	0	No Injury
2	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	1,448	0	No Injury
3	Port Ward	Superior	1,249	0	No Injury
4	Richard Gibbs	Winton	1,016	0	No Injury
5	William Telck	Reliance	840	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS		6,115	0	No Injury

Robert Burns

THE birthday of Robert Burns was given wide prominence in Rock Springs and vicinity. On January 20, the Scottish people and their friends at Reliance had a splendid program, which is shown herewith:

Chairman.....Mr. M. W. Medill
Bag-Pipe Solo.....Mr. Alex Davidson
Song, "Rantin' Robbin".....Entire Company
Address.....Mr. George B. Pryde
Dance.....Mrs. Graham
Song, "Star O' Bobbie Burns"...Mr. Wm. Sharpe
Dance.....Mr. Wm. McPhie
Song, "Mary O'Argyle".....Mrs. Jane Robertson
Dance.....Mrs. Sharrar and Company
Reading.....Miss Harriet Thomas
Song "Lea Rig".....Mr. Wm. Stark
Dance.....Mrs. George Ossleton
Song "Auld Robin Gray".....
.....Misses Emma and Esther Stroud
Dance.....Mrs. Sharrar and Company
Song "Annie Laurie".....
.....Mrs. Wm. McPhie and Mrs. Ferrel Wilde
Reading.....Miss Doris Sharrar
Song.....Mrs. George Ossleton
Song "Comin' Through the Rye".....
.....Miss Eloise Sprowell
Tap Dance.....Mrs. Sharrar and Company
Song.....Mr. Wm. Fleming
Song.....Mrs. Robert Wilson
Dance.....Mrs. Sharrar and Company
Piano and Accordion selection.....
.....Jim and Audrey Spence
Song "Roamin' in the Gloamin'.....
.....Mr. Wm. Fleming
Song "Auld Lang Syne".....Entire Company

A large crowd attended, and thoroughly enjoyed the splendid entertainment furnished. It is no exaggeration to say that this was one of the finest programs ever held in this vicinity.

A similar program was held at Winton on the 27th of January, and many of those who participated in the Reliance program also gave their services at the Winton celebration. The hall was crowded to capacity, and the different performers were vociferously applauded. Both at Reliance and Winton a lunch was served after the performance.

The price of admission was nominal, being 25 cents for the concert, dance and lunch. The Scottish people in the two communities are to be congratulated on being able to make a quarter go so far, and we are inclined to believe that they must have gone on the basis of the so-called "rubber quarter," to furnish so much at so small a cost.

On Saturday, January 27, the clansmen of Rock Springs held a dance at the Masonic Temple, which many of the Scottish people and their friends attended.

The Loch Ness Sea Serpent

By D. G. THOMAS

O Geordie, what's wrang wi' Scotia noo,
Her lassies and brave men:
Is Tam O'Shanter back on earth,
A seeing things again?
Or, perhaps too muckle Haig and Haig,
Or muckle Jim DeWar;
That's why I guess that poor Loch Ness
Is nursing a monster there.

My, my, its such an awfu' thing;
Its picture in the press
Denotes a creature nothing like
That ony man could guess;
Its jaws are larger than a whale's
Its backbone stuck wi' humps;
Its eyes like fire show constant ire
It does na' swim—but jumps.

They've built a fens around Loch Ness,
To keep the neebors out,
Likewise to keep the monster in
I hav'na ony doot;
But when the Haig and Haig is gone—
All shippit over here,
The brute, I think, will die and sink
And promptly disappear.

Death of Pioneer Resident

Mrs. Luke Foster, for many years a resident of Rock Springs, died January 30 at the home of her son (John) after a brief illness. Three sons survive her, John D., Thomas and George. Funeral services were held, Rev. Hubert Webster officiating, in the local cemetery.

SMALL BUT USEFUL

Next to the atom, the smallest thing is a grain of comfort.

Ex-Mayor Bunning Honored

MR. P. C. (CHRIS) BUNNING was the recipient of a fine testimonial at the Elks Home Thursday evening, February 8, when about one hundred representative business and professional men sat down to a banquet and joined in a tribute to Mr. Bunning for his various accomplishments as a citizen and official of the town of Rock Springs.

January 1, 1934, Mr. Bunning had completed ten years of continuous service as Mayor of the City, and there was a growing feeling among the people of Rock Springs that his fine service should be suitably acknowledged. In furtherance of this idea, a committee of business and professional men was appointed to make arrangements for giving Mayor Bunning a testimonial, not only of the affection and esteem in which he is held, but a tangible remembrance to be a token of the citizens' appreciation of his many years of service.

The entire arrangements were a surprise to the Mayor and it was with great difficulty that he was induced to come to the Elks Home, where his fellow townsmen were waiting for him. Needless to say, when Mr. Bunning arrived and found his friends seated around the banquet table, he was quite overcome, and stated he had felt there must be "something rotten in Denmark" when his son and daughter were so anxious to have him come to the Elks home.

The very fine dinner was prepared and served by the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Oliver Chambers acted as toastmaster, and was in his usual happy mood.

The first speaker upon whom the toastmaster called was Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, who was closely associated with Mr. Bunning during his entire period as Mayor. Dr. Chambers stated, in introducing Mr. McAuliffe, that the idea of recognizing Mayor Bunning's services to the city in a tangible way was first suggested by him. Mr. McAuliffe stated that when Mr. Bunning took office, Rock Springs was the largest city in the United States without sanitary and storm sewers, paved streets, adequate lighting and water systems and sidewalks, but that with the improvements made under Mayor Bunning's administration, today Rock Springs is a modern city and ranks high as a progressive community. Mr. McAuliffe also paid high tribute to Mr. Bunning's work, and the obstacles he met with when he started to modernize the city.

Mr. John P. White, of Des Moines, Iowa, former International President of the United Mine Workers of America, praised Mr. Bunning as "a good counselor, a safe friend, and one who always exercised the best of judgment." He was particularly complimentary of the Mayor's term of office being free from scandal, that he was friendly to labor, and that his period of office was marked throughout with friendly relations with business men and all other interests.

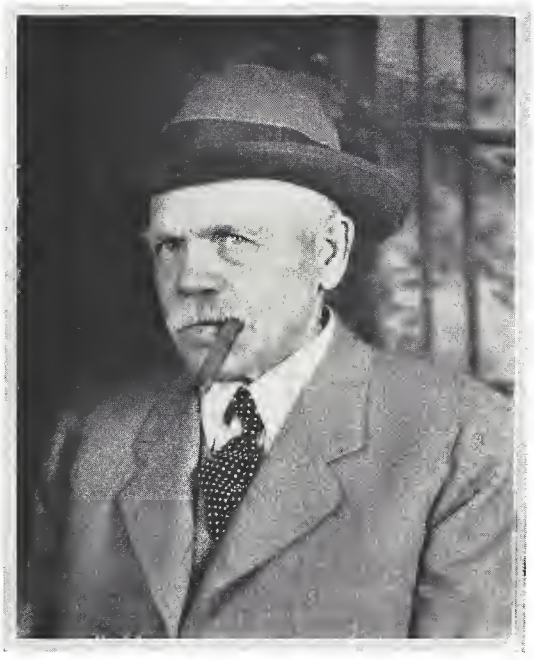
Mr. Lewis H. Brown was then called upon, and he stated that he was indeed very happy to see so many faces, contented and prosperous, representing the Republican party. He paid many tributes to the Mayor, and stated that any one who could be Mayor of a community such as Rock Springs for ten years and at the end of that time maintain the love and best wishes of his fellow citizens, that he was certainly an outstanding man.

Quite a number of others were called upon by the toastmaster to make remarks, including Mr. Joseph Larsen, of Green River, representing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Otto Schnauber, Nels Jorgensen of Pinedale, V. J. Facinelli, Gust Sturholm, and Ed. Crippa, all close friends of Mr. Bunning.

A spirit of good fellowship prevailed at the meeting, and a very noticeable fact was that, although Mayor Bunning served the City as a Democrat, a large number of those who had met to pay honor to the Mayor were of the Republican faith. Politics were taboo, and all joined in paying tribute to Mr. Bunning as citizens, regardless of political faith or religious affiliations.

Toward the close of the program, Rev. Father S. A. Welsh, after a few jocular remarks, presented Mr. Bunning with a beautiful watch, on which was engraved, "Presented to P. C. Bunning, February 8, 1934, by loyal citizens of Rock Springs, in appreciation of his ten years' faithful service as mayor of our City." In addition to this, he was also presented with a scroll containing the names of all those attending the dinner.

During the dinner music was supplied by an or-



Mayor P. C. Bunning

Loading dirt with the drag line.

Drag line excavating for new diversion channel.

chestra under the direction of Mr. James Sartoris. Part of this orchestra gave many German airs in honor of the Mayor, including "Ach Du Lieber Augustine", which pleased the Mayor greatly.

This was one of the finest meetings ever held in Rock Springs, many remarks being made as to the unity and fine feeling of fellowship which pervaded the entire proceedings. As has been said, many laudatory remarks were made about Mr. Bunning.

During his long residence in Rock Springs, Mr. Bunning has been engaged at different duties, as a miner in the mines, as City Marshal, and as a contractor, many of the large excavation projects in this vicinity being done by Mr. Bunning.

As Mayor, he was an outstanding success. He was fair and impartial in all his dealings with the citizens, and leaves many monuments which will long survive him, among which may be mentioned:

1. The detouring of Bitter Creek around the main part of town. This, in itself, was a monumental task, requiring, as it did, the moving of approximately 75,000 cubic yards of material, to make a channel 36 feet wide, 14 feet deep, with a length of 3,580 feet. The two pictures reproduced show two views of the drag line excavating this channel and loading the dirt. The old channel used to be an eye-sore to the community, meandering, as it did, through one of the heavily populated portions of town, and each year, as our own local poet sang, its "yearly, reckless inundation provided the means of sanitation." Filth and all kinds of debris accumulated in this creek bottom during the winter months, and the spring floods came down and cleared this debris away. But in the hot months of summer the stench from this open sewer, for such it was, was indescribable. There is also reproduced here, a picture showing the creek getting its annual flushing by the flood waters, but with disastrous results to the people who lived along its banks. However, by the detouring of the creek, Mr. Bunning changed all this, and filled in the creek bed, which is now known as Channel Street.

2. He built an extension of the storm ditch, lined with concrete, to a length of 1,120 feet, with a width of 22 feet and a depth of 8 feet, necessitating the moving of 17,000 cubic yards of material.

3. The storm sewer extension. Rock Springs had no means of drainage, and heavy cloud bursts came in the late summer months and parts of North Front Street and "C" Street were so heavily flooded, as there was very little provision made for drainage.

4. Sewer system, consisting of 22.2 miles, as a sanitary sewer system. 17.6 miles were constructed during 1925, with pipe 18 inches in diameter, the remainder being pipe of 8 inches in diameter. There was 260 manholes, 173 lampholes, and in order to get grade it was necessary to trench this to a depth of 23 feet in some places.

5. Reinforced concrete box culvert under railroad tracks. This required 775 cubic yards of concrete, and the material excavated was 3,500 cubic yards.

6. He put in new bridges on Rainbow Avenue and Elk Street over the new creek channel. These bridges are 65 foot spans, with 22 foot roadways and two 5½ foot sidewalks on each bridge. Also put in a 90 foot span across the creek channel on N Street.

7. One of the fine things that Mayor Bunning did

during his incumbency was the reclamation of ground made possible by the detouring of the creek, and making it into a fine park. Many ridiculed the idea of a park ever being successfully developed in Rock Springs, giving as a reason that it had never been done, and could not be done, and Mayor Bunning would be merely spending a lot of money and never be successful in this enterprise, pronouncing it "Mayor Bunning's Folly." But today a fine park, which many enjoy during the summer months, will be a lasting tribute to the vision of the Mayor. He also helped develop another park in the vicinity of C and D Streets, which is known as Washington Park.

8. In addition to that, he paved 4.3 miles of the city streets, which was a splendid improvement for the town. With the fine paved streets today, one finds it very difficult to imagine how difficult it was to get around on the old graveled streets, with their numerous chuck holes, and in rainy weather they were regular quagmires.

Mr. Bunning did many other things for the good of the town. In fact, he changed the entire aspect of the city and the view point of many of its citizens, as many thought that while it was good to dream about those things, they could never be accomplished. And as a final act in his official life, Mr. Bunning was successful in negotiating the paving of over a mile of streets, linking up the city with the Lincoln Highway, changing the location of the latter in places so that it will eliminate the many bad curves and the passing of automobiles and other traffic over numerous railroad tracks.

To enumerate all Mr. Bunning's achievements would be difficult. No one worked under more trying circumstances, as he was attacked from every angle when he started the improvement program, but with a dogged persistence he carried on. He set himself to do certain things for the city of Rock Springs and he never faltered until they were accomplished. No man worked longer hours or worked harder than the Mayor did for the community of Rock Springs, and it is needless to say the Mayor appreciated very much the splendid tribute paid him by his friends when they gave the banquet to him, presenting him with the fine watch and the scroll as a token of their good wishes to him, and he expressed the hope that all the citizens of Rock Springs will be long spared to enjoy the many benefits that he brought to this community through his aggressive leadership.

And finally is shown a picture of the Mayor, with his city officials and councilmen who held office with him at the time the majority of the improvements were made. They are as follows: Back row, left to right: Fred Johnson, City Attorney; T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Advisor; E. B. Hitchcock, Clerk. Center row, left to right: Councilmen T. A. James, Joseph McTee, Hugh Morgan, Charles Durham, Matt Steffensen, Harry G. Parker. And in the front, Mayor P. C. Bunning.

Bitter Creek during flood period in April, 1924.

Mayor Bunning and city officials in office during the improvement period. Back—left to right: Fred Johnson, City Attorney; T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Advisor; E. B. Hitchcock, Clerk. Center—left to right; Councilmen: T. A. James, Joseph McTee, Hugh Morgan, Charles Durham, Matt Steffensen, Harry G. Parker. Front—Mayor P. C. Bunning.

Death of Former Union Pacific Coal Company Employe

Mr. Andrew M. Riddle, Sr., born in Pennsylvania November 18, 1873, for many years employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company prior to 1896, died Sunday, January 21, in the Corwin Hospital at Pueblo, Colorado. A son, Andrew, Jr., is Secretary to President Roeder of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver.

Hopelessly crippled with a broken back in 1900 at the Engle Coal property, paralyzed from the waist down, he earned promotion despite terrific odds, being appointed in 1918 Assistant Superintendent of the Frederick Mine at Valdez, Colorado.

Interment was at Trinidad, Colorado.

The new Union Pacific "speed train" as it appeared in the yards of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company, where it was built, just before it was taken east on an inspection trip. While in Washington the new train was inspected by President Franklin D. Roosevelt under the guidance of Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific System. It is expected that the new train will pass through Rock Springs on March 6.

Engineering Department

The Quaternary Era of Geologic Time (Age of Man)

By C. E. SWANN

*ARTICLE NO. 3 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY.

QUATERNARY, in geology, is the time—division which comprises all the time which has elapsed from the end of the Pliocene to the present day. The term was proposed by J. Desnoyes in 1829. The Quaternary is thus the fourth of the great time—divisions in the geologic scale—the Primary or Palaeozoic, the Secondary or Mesozoic and the Tertiary or Cenozoic heing the first three —but it represents relatively such a small space of time that some geologists hesitate to give it equal rank, and regard it merely as a sub-division of the Tertiary. Broadly, as the Tertiary may be called the Age of Mammals, the Quaternary may be called the Age of Man. Although man or his ancestors were evolved during the Tertiary, it is in the Quaternary that man becomes the dominant animal. Two division of the Quaternary period are usually reeognized:

1. Pleistocene,
2. Recent or Holocene.

In England many extinct species of animals and Mollusca occur in the lower, hut not in the upper division.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE QUATERNARY PERIOD

The faunas of the later Pliocene indicate a definite lowering of temperature and with the opening of the Pleistocene both fauna and flora begin to assume a definitely arctic character. A period of intense cold then ensued—usually known as the Glacial Period or the Great Ice Age. The greater part of the British Isles north of a line from South Wales to the mouth of the Thames camc under the influence of ice action. As a belt circling the North Pole, there were several ice-caps, similar to the one that covers most of Greenland at the present day, and the various ice-caps or ice-centers waxed and waned in relative importance in such a way that the same district was sometimes affected by ice from one centre, sometimes by ice from anothcr centre. Finally climatic conditions were ameliorated and the ice retreated. It left in its wake not only great stretches of purely glacial deposits such as boulder clay, but the water derived from the melting of the ice gave rise to torrents spreading over the still frozen ground and depositing great fans of gravel and sand. After the retreat of the ice a broad tract of cold desert or tundra encircled the Northern Hemisphere. This seems to have given place to a broad belt of wind-swept steppeland where great clouds of fine dust filled the air and were deposited as a mantle of loess. With the increase of humidity, forests sprang up and clothed the greater part of Europe north of the Mediterranean region, and it is in this Forest Period that wc are still living. This general sequence of events was interrupted by minor cycles which are adequately discussed by C. E. P. Brooks in his book "The Evolution of Climate." It will be obvious that the ice-sheets were the controlling factors in Pleistocene times. Very few animals or plants, if any, could live in the regions actually covered by ice; in consequence the glacial deposits are devoid of fossils. Round the margins of the ice, extensive floras and faunas existed; they migrated under the influence of fluctuations in the intensity of the cold. One finds thus at least three sets of Pleistocene deposits:

(a) glacial deposits without fossils;
(b) contemporaneous extra-glacial deposits such as river gravels and cave deposits with mammalian and other land or fresh-water fossils, and indications of the presence of man (artifacts or implements, etc.);
(c) contemporaneous marine deposits with fossils.

The great problems of Quaternary Geology centre around the correlation of the different sets of deposits and of the sequence of events they indicate.

At least five chronological scales have been instituted for Quaternary deposits:

(a) that based on a study of marine faunas where, unfortunately, each province has its own history and those best known are the Baltic, North Sea and Mediterranean;
(h) that based on a study of mammalian faunas;
(c) that based on a study of human cultures, specially as exemplified by artifacts;
(d) that based on a study of the sequence of plant formation in peat mosses;
(e) that based on the history of continental deposits—glacial, fluvio-glacial, lacustrine and fluviatile, with their fossils, if any.

In addition, a most important method of study of the Quaternary sequence is that of land forms —the rising or falling of the level of the sea relative to the land; the cutting of valleys by rivers and the formation of successive terraces; the formation of successive shore lines by seas and lakes.

*Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In the Mediterranean three stages of Marine Fauna are distinguished. The Sicilian has occasional rare forms no longer living in the Mediterranean, but found in colder seas. Deposits of this age are found in the basin of Palermo, Sicily, hence the name. The Tyrrhenian has no longer any extinct species but several living now in warmer seas. At this period the level of the Mediterranean seems to have been about 50 to 100 feet above its present level. The third stage is that of the present day fauna of the Mediterranean.

In the Baltic Sea a detailed succession has been worked out in connection with the complex history of the area—at times a freshwater lake, at times a sea saltier than at the present day. It was in the Swedish lakes left after the retreat of the ice that De Geer worked out his famous chronology by which the duration of the stages of the Pleistocene in years can be calculated.

The Quaternary mammals fall into four groups:

(a) tundra species such as the lemming, arctic hare, arctic fox, reindeer and musk-ox;

(b) steppe species, such as jerboa, steppe marmot, horse, etc.;

(c) a group of southern species—a warm fauna —including some extinct and embracing rhinoceros (several species), cave lion and cave hyena;

(d) a group of extinct species.

It is not easy to trace the movement of Quaternary faunas, but there were living in the British Isles and Europe before the oncoming of the Ice Age a number of southern and extinct species which appear to have retreated to the continent with the oncoming of the cold. In this connection it may be noted that the Strait of Dover was probably not cut through till the close of the Glacial Period. Other animals, including man, retreated to caves within the British Isles (cave lion, cave bear, cave hyena). Associated with the cold conditions are the arctic animals such as the mammoth and reindeer, followed as the ice retreated by the gradual re-establishment of the modern fauna.

Older Palaeolithic man lived in the open river valleys (River Driftman) before the oncoming of the cold; newer Palaeolithic man lived in caves. Neolithic man, with the polished stone implements, was post-Glacial and belongs to the Holocene or most recent era.

The history of the Continental Deposits will be discussed in Article No. 4, "*A Sketch of the Glacial Period.*"

Electricity—the Enigma

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

SOME curious individuals are forever speculating upon fundamental principles and such a person lived some 600 years B. C., who first noticed that the rubbing of amber with silk would induce a new and remarkable state known as electrification and which caused it to attract light bodies.

Credit for observing this phenomenon is given to Thales, chief of the seven wise men of Greece. He was a keen observer and philosopher, well versed in geometry and astronomy, always trying to solve the riddle of the universe and to look for a first principle, which might be grasped through reason. He regarded water as his first principle, which was the source of all things and into which all things were resolved. His influence turned men to reason about the world and to make an effort to find the cause underlying the physical phenomena. We derive the word electricity from the Greek word for amber, which is elektron.

While the ancient Greeks knew of the electrification of amber, very little additional information was known until the sixteenth century when William Gilbert, surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and James I, used the word "electric" for the first time in connection with science. Since then electricity has been explained in terms of electric fluids and ethers, having the properties of material bodies as we learn of them in mechanics. Today we find the reverse is true and we are now trying to explain all other phenomena in terms of electricity assuming it to be a fundamental thing.

Just what electricity is is unanswerable, an enigma, if an explanation is necessary in terms of material bodies. Electricity is a name which we give to certain manifestations of force and energy. The analogy of electricity and fluids commanded the attention of scientists for many years which has given way to the modern or electron theory.

Matter is assumed to be made up of small particles called atoms. Electrons are small charges of electricity that go into the building up of the atoms of matter. The electron theory is now advanced to account for the phenomenon of light, magnetism, action of radio waves, radio activity and the construction of matter itself.

We are so familiar with the various forms of matter that we are inclined to think that it needs no explanation, but electricity on the other hand, comes into our lives much later so we feel less familiar with its actions. It is understood by the way it acts.

Fill a glass tube nearly full of fine steel filings closing the ends with a cork. Wrap several turns of wire around the tube and pass a current from a battery through the wire and the tube becomes a magnet. Each particle of iron becomes a magnet, making the tube a still greater one. It remains a magnet after the current is shut off but loses its magnetism when shaken to disturb the particles. The electric current produced the magnetism. The question is, how fine could the filings be divided and still become magnetic?

Now withdraw the iron filings and rapidly insert a bar of steel that has previously been magnetized. A current of electricity is generated in the coil of wire around the glass tube. The current is one di-

rection when the steel bar is inserted and the opposite direction when it is withdrawn and no current is generated when the bar is held motionless within the coil. Here we have magnetism, electricity and motion, each allied to the other and all accounted for by the very small particles of something called electrons arranged in a definite order.

A crystal, itself, by its appearance, represents a very definite order of the atoms that enter into its structure and we find curious phenomena when the structure of a crystal is stressed as can be seen by experiments with quartz or a crystal of Rochelle salt. I refer to what is known as piezo-electricity. The expression, piezo, is derived from the Greek piezein, signifying "to press." Piezo-electricity or an electric current, is produced when a crystal of Rochelle salt is placed under pressure or subjected to stress and conversely the crystal will dilate or produce stress when an electric current is applied to it. On one occasion two hundred telephone receivers have been operated simultaneously by the current produced from a crystal.

In one case we have electricity produced by magnetism and motion and in another by pressure and without destroying the physical structure of the materials. The great question is, what did happen? We do not know what electricity is, but we do know how to produce and control it, and knowing this we have developed our theories. Electricity had been locked up in ignorance for centuries until Ben Franklin let it out with a pass key.

March

A good resolution for good Americans:

Twice as many home gardens and twice as large for the coming summer.

A Garden Carpenter

"To dig in the soil and cultivate plants
Is certainly not a mistake,
But I," said Peter, "am the sort of a chap
Who'd rather use hammer than rake.
For me it's a bench and a trellis for vines
And things that a fellow can make."

A piece of new lumber, a saw, and some nails,
A level, a bit, and a plane,
Made Peter the loveliest bench that I saw
In the gardens of Hollyhock Lane.
And his trellis of white, with its roses and vines,
Was enough to make anyone vain.

But still he kept working away in the shed,
With sand and a bit of cement.
"Keep out! This means you!" said a sign on the door.
"No visitors without my consent."
He told all his friends he'd surprise them some day
With a strange and delightful event.

And so on a summery, sunshiny day
Peter announced in great glee
That anyone wishing his secret to know
Should come to his garden at three;
Of course, all the children of Hollyhock Lane
Were curious to know what they'd see.

The border of shrubs, with a foreground of bloom,
Made the garden a beautiful place,
But lovelier still was the sun-flooded lawn—
A green and velvety space—
And right in the center a sundial stood,
With vines creeping over its base.

The children were proud of this interesting thing
That Peter had made all alone,
And laughed when they saw that it really told time—
This clock made of sunshine and stone.
"The best friend we have is the sun," Peter said,
But the sun only sparkled and shone.

—ELIZABETH C. WHERRY,
in "Better Homes and Gardens."

Clyde Homan Dies

Clyde Homan, for some time past employed in the Company Store at Superior, died at that point on January 31. Clyde was born at Cumberland, June 6, 1906, and was a son of the late George Homan, long a resident of Cumberland, remaining there until that district was abandoned. His mother (Mrs. Isabel Homan), one sister and two brothers survive. Funeral services were held in Rock Springs on February 3, interment being at Kemmerer on the day following. Clyde was of a sunny and pleasing disposition and had many friends and acquaintances who will mourn his taking off.

Clyde Homan

To awaken each morning with a smile brightening my face, to greet the day with reverence, for the opportunities it contains; to approach my work with a clean mind; to hold ever before me, even in the doing of little things, the Ultimate Purpose toward which I am working; to meet men and women with laughter on my lips and love in my heart; to be gentle, kind and courteous through all the hours; to approach the night with weariness that ever woos sleep and the joy that comes from work well done—this is how I desire to waste wisely my days.—*Thomas Dreier.*

Of the Imitation of Christ

ONE hundred and thirty-seven years before the date of the now famous controversy, that split the Christian Church of the world into many fragments, a process that has continued with the passing of the years, there was born near Cologne, Germany, a man who gave to a still united Christendom a little volume, "De Imitatione Christi," which has been translated into all of the languages of the civilized world, and read by millions.

This man, Thomas a Kempis, was educated by a religious order, the "Brethren of the Common Life," a body who passed a contemplative existence in transcribing manuscripts, compiling and writing religious books of various sorts and in religious exercises. Later, Thomas a Kempis became a monk, serving as a priest and prior, writing and translating many religious books, his gifts as a writer and his eloquence as a preacher, winning for him great fame.

The keynote of the little volume mentioned can best be expressed in the one word, "humility." All the Christian world, Catholic and Protestant, has read, studied and quoted from the "Imitatione," for nearly four centuries. The author touched upon every phase of life and conduct, and founded as the book is wholly upon the Scriptures, there is no word of sectarian rancor or controversy in the words which came from his pen. We will quote two short chapters from this book. Note the beauty and brevity of the language used; not a word is wasted.

Of Thinking Humbly of Ourselves

"All men naturally desire knowledge; but what availeth knowledge without the fear of God?

"Surely an humble husbandman that serveth God is better than a proud philosopher who, neglecting himself, is occupied in studying the course of the heavens.

"Whoso knoweth himself is lowly in his own eyes, and delighteth not in the praises of men.

"If I understood all things in the world, and had not charity, what would it avail me in the sight of God, who will judge me according to my deeds?

"Cease from an inordinate desire of knowledge, for therein is much distraction and deceit.

"Learned men are anxious to seem learned to others, and to be called wise.

"There be many things to know which doth little or nothing profit the soul: and he is very unwise who minds other things more than those that tend to his salvation.

"Many words do not satisfy the soul; but a good life comforteth the mind, and a pure conscience giveth great confidence toward God.

"The more thou knowest, and the better thou understandest, the more strictly shalt thou be judged, unless thy life be also the more holy.

"Be not therefore elated in thine own mind because of any art or science, but rather let the knowledge given thee make thee afraid.

"If thou thinkest that thou understandest and knowest much; yet know that there be many more things which thou knowest not.

"Affect not to be overwise, but rather acknowledge thine own ignorance.

"Why wilt thou prefer thyself before others, seeing there be many more learned, and more skilful in the Scripture than thou?

"If thou wilt know or learn anything profitably, desire to be unknown, and to be little esteemed.

"The highest and most profitable lesson is the true knowledge and lowly esteem of ourselves.

"It is great wisdom and perfection to think nothing of ourselves, and to think always well and highly of others.

"If thou shouldest see another openly sin, or commit some heinous offence, yet oughtest thou not to think the better of thyself; for thou knowest not how long thou shalt be able to stand.

"We are all frail, but do thou esteem none more frail than thyself."

Of Wisdom and Forethought in Our Actions

"We must not trust every saying or suggestion, but warily and patiently ponder things according to the will of God.

"Yet, alas! such is our weakness, that we often rather believe and speak evil of others than good.

"But perfect men do not easily credit every one who speaks to them; for they know that human frailty is prone to evil, and very subject to error in words.

"It is great wisdom not to be rash in thy doings, nor to stand stiffly in thine own conceits;

"As also not to believe everything which thou hearest, nor immediately to relate again to others what thou hast heard or dost believe.

"Consult with him that is wise and of sound judgment, and seek to be instructed by one

better than thyself, rather than to follow thine own inventions.

"A good life maketh a man wise according to God, and giveth him experience in many things.

"The more humble a man is in himself, and the more subject unto God, the more wise and peaceful shall he be in all things."

The Bible as a Story Book

The Bible contains some of the most dramatic stories that were ever written, the Old Testament in particular. The Bible brought the short story to perfection, it presents the best example of perfect English prose, and what we now refer to as free verse had its beginning in the Old Testament. Here follows a list of what might be called the twenty best short stories in the Bible.

1. Joseph.—Gen. 37-48.
2. Balaam and Balak.—Num. 22-24.
3. The Capture of Jericho.—Josh. 6-8.
4. Jephthah's Daughter.—Judg. 11.
5. Sampson.—Judg. 14-16.
6. Ruth.—(Read the entire book.)
7. David and Goliath.—I Sam. 17.
8. David and Jonathan.—I Sam. 18-20.
9. Elijah and the Prophets of Baal.—I Kings 18.
10. Nabobth's Vineyard.—I Kings 21.
11. The Ascension of Elijah.—II Kings 2.
12. Esther.—(Read the entire book.)
13. The Three Hebrew Children.—Dan. 3.
14. Daniel in the Lion's Den.—Dan. 6.
15. Jonah.—(Read the entire book.)
16. The Good Samaritan.—Luke 10: 25-37.
17. The Prodigal Son.—Luke 15: 11-32.
18. The Healing of the Lame Man at Bethenda.—John 5: 1-9.
19. The Shipwreck of Saint Paul.—Acts 27.
20. The Wars of Gideon.—Judg. 6-8.

School Children's Eyes

IN OUR February number, we reprinted a condensed article on "The Evolution of Eyes" by an eminent ophthalmologist of Duluth, Minn., (Dr. Thomas Hill Shastid) and this month the story of Dr. B. Franklin Roye, Medical Director, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, New York, as quoted in one of the recent bulletins of that organization, tells about the restless school child who is wont during school hours to frequently gaze out of the window, stir up mischief of various sorts, etc., being usually troubled with some eye handicap. Following correction of the visual difficulties, it is, he stated, generally an easy matter to interest the child in his studies:

"The youngster who is inclined to have headaches and digestive disturbances, and who is continually nervous, may be suspected of having too great an eye handicap to overcome without scientific aid.

"In addition to glasses, there are other aids for the school child, such as correct posture while at study, intermittent periods of eye use for near and distant vision, safeguarding of the eye from possible congestion from faulty posture at work or play, maintenance of general nutrition, and a check-up to see that the protective measures instituted at school are appreciated, understood, and ohtaining also in the home.

"Fortunately, science has made it possible to correct the two major faults of the eyes—far-sightedness and near-sightedness—with very simple procedures. A convex lens is used to correct far-sightedness, while a concave lens is used for near-sightedness. However, children having astigmatism together with other eye faults are the children most apt to suffer from eye-strain; they are, incidentally, the children least apt to do well in school.

"The near-sighted child, it goes without saying, must always have his vision corrected with lenses. Glasses will not only enable him to see with less strain, but they will also prevent the near-sightedness from becoming worse.

"Teachers are sometimes distressed when near-sighted children, first getting glasses, show a constant desire to remove them in school. The reason is easily explained. The child sees better for close reading with his glasses off than with them on. There is usually no difficulty in getting a near-sighted child to wear glasses for distant vision, although they may find them troublesome on the athletic field.

"The teacher, however, should have a keen appreciation of why the glasses are worn for close work. The explanation usually given is that the near-sighted child needs to wear his glasses for close work in order to require the inside eye muscles to take such action as may be necessary to bulge the lens a little. It is this to-and-fro muscle action for bulging and then relaxing the lens that gives normal tone to inside eye-structures, an end so highly desirable in preventing progress of the near-sightedness.

"The teacher is the most important individual in the community in the conservation of vision. She appreciates the child's needs; she may very largely determine whether or not those needs can be met. As she comes in contact with the parents of the children, if they need a physician's eye care, her requests usually get justice for the child. As she appreciates the special advantages of adequate light in the school, she will secure it from the school authorities, and she will impress upon parents the necessity of similar lighting adjustment in the home."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Passing of an Old Timer

MR. THOMAS CROFT, familiarly known to his multitude of friends these many years as "Tom," passed to the Great Beyond about one o'clock A. M., February 3, 1934. He was born in 1850 at Kilburne, Derbyshire, England, and at the early age of nine entered the coal mines there working beside his father from whom he acquired his knowledge concerning the mining of coal. In 1872 he led to the altar Miss Anna Willott, to which union were born thirteen children. In 1881 they left their homeland for the United States coming direct to Rock Springs, where he secured employment with The Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner. After being engaged in this and other occupations closely identified with that class of labor for many years, he was transferred to No. 6 Wells as pumper on the night shift, this being his last service for the Company prior to retirement on pension July 15, 1927.

Mr. Thomas Croft

Services at the Congregational Church were conducted by the Rev. O. P. Avery, Pastor, on the afternoon of February 5, some old favorite hymns of the deceased being rendered by a double quartette. Interment was at Mountain View Cemetery.

Mr. Croft's employment with the Company, as above mentioned, dates from 1882, consequently his name was carried in our Old Timers' Association roster showing 52 years connection therewith.

He had labored in the mines here under Superintendent, now local County Judge, David G. Thomas, and the latter in 1924 dedicated the poem printed below "Sing Again, Old Miner" to Mr. Croft, and, in the touching eulogy delivered by the Rev. Avery, several verses thereof were feelingly read by the latter.

The widow, two sons, four daughters and twenty-five grandchildren and twelve great grandchildren survive him, and the sympathy of the community is extended to them in their time of bereavement. Three brothers and two sisters also mourn his loss.

Sing Again, Old Miner

(To Tom Croft)

Sit down, Tom, and tune your lyre,
Let the old song ring once more
With the ardency and fire
You displayed in days of yore;
With those merry songs of gladness,
You would banish ev'ry strife;
Hurl the pallid ghost of sadness
To the backwoods of your life.

In the gloomy, damp recesses,
By the lamp-lights feeble glow,
Where the darkness weighs and presses
Ev'ry where your footsteps go;
I have watched you at your labor,
Heard you chant a roundelay,
Cheering on the lagging neighbor
Faltering along the way.

Music gives the world its pleasure;
It's the essence that controls
Stars and planets,—makes them measure
To the glory of men's souls;
A gift of it to you was given
For a purpose, good and true,
So that when you get to heaven,
You can sing as angels do.

Sing for us again, old miner,
From the canyon of your soul;
Make the old songs echo finer
Than in youth you made them roll:
Mind it not that you are hoary—
Bending like an ancient bough;
That is but a sign of glory
God has placed upon your brow.

—D. G. THOMAS.

Obituary Notices

Michael Zupp died at his residence, 1003 Seventh Street, Rock Springs, on January 19, after a brief illness. He entered the employ of the Company at Rock Springs in the year 1900, and retired from the service in 1928. Mr. Zupp was a native of Poland and a member of the Old Timers Association. High mass was celebrated at the North Side Catholic Church, January 23, Father Gnidovec, Father Schillinger and Father Welsh officiating, the interment being in the local St. Joseph Cemetery. A brother living in Poland and a nephew in France are the sole survivors of the family.

Mrs. Routsala, wife of Ade Routsala, employed as Blacksmith at Reliance, died January 28, after a short illness. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved husband and two grown sons. The interment took place in Rock Springs on January 31, with the funeral services in charge of Ivor Hiibacka and Gus Sturholm. The Routsalas

formerly lived in Rock Springs and the head of the family entered our employ at that point in 1906, being a member of the Old Timers' Association.

Mr. Mike Borcich, born April 27, 1875, at Yeljava, Jugo-Slavia, and who entered the service of our Company at Rock Springs, May 1903, died at Superior, February 9, 1934. Mr. Borcich was a married man, his wife still residing in the Old Country, and he also has a brother, Daniel, employed in our mines at Superior. The funeral was Sunday, February 11, services being held at Rogan's Funeral Chapel with interment in the local cemetery. Mr. Borcich was out of the service for a period of four years upon which occasion he visited his native country.

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106 Year Old Wyoming Pioneer Early Day Stage Driver

"Dad" (James) Sherrod, in the territorial days of Wyoming, had the reputation of being one of the West's most daring stagecoach drivers. Born in Ohio on June 26, 1813, he was for a long period a resident of Carbon County, and on Christmas, December 25, 1919, he passed to his reward, at the ripe old age of 106.

He took particular delight always in relating an incident (only one of many he encountered) of these early times when a roving band of Indians attacked his coach and the passengers entrusted to his care. The sortie lasted several hours, and Sherrod and his entourage (7 men in all) stood off a band of Indians outnumbering them several times. Those of the white men surviving the attack reached a decision to make a break and endeavor to get away from the savages. Sherrod was the sole person to successfully escape.

He shortly afterwards entered the freighting business under Jack Davis, and was for over fifteen years engaged in hauling supplies for the Government.

"Dad" claimed to hold the record for having dispatched the largest silver tip bear ever seen on the North Fork of the Snake River.

Harry Lunn's Song

SOME years ago, Mr. Harry Lunn, Winton, recited the verses set forth below while assisting in entertaining the Old Timers and their friends on the occasion of the Annual Old Timers Reunion. A copy of the song was found a few days ago in an old trunk. The name of the author is unknown.

In these days of indigestion
It is often a question
  As to what to eat and what to leave alone;
For each microbe and bacillus
Has a different way to kill us,
  And in time they always claim us for their own.
There are germs of every kind
In any food that you can find
  In the market or upon the bill of fare.
Drinking water's just as risky
As the so-called deadly whisky,
  And it's often a mistake to breathe the air.

Some little bug is going to find you some day,
Some little bug will creep behind you some day,
  Then he'll send for his bug friends
  And all your earthly trouble ends;
Some little bug is going to find you some day.

The inviting green cucumber
Gets most everybody's number,
  While the green corn has a system of its own;
Though a radish seems nutritious,
Its behavior is quite vicious,
  And the doctor will be coming to your home.
Eating lobster, cooked or plain,
Is only flirting with ptomaine,
  While an oyster sometimes has a lot to say;
But the clams we eat in chowder
Make the angels chant the louder,
  For they know that we'll be with them right away.

Some little bug is going to find you some day,
Some little bug will creep behind you some day,
  With a nervous little quiver
  He'll give cirrhosis of the liver;
Some little bug is going to find you some day.

All those crazy foods they mix
Will float us 'cross the River Styx,
  Or they'll start us climbing up the Milky Way.
And the meals we eat in courses
Mean a hearse and two black horses,
  So before a meal some people always pray.
Luscious grapes breed 'pendicitis,
And the juice leads to gastritis,
  So there's only death to greet us either way;
And fried liver's nice, but, mind you,
Friends will soon ride slow behind you
  And the papers then will have nice things to say.

Some little bug is going to find you some day,
Some little bug will creep behind you some day,
  Eat some sauce—they call it chili—
  On your breast they'll place a lily;
Some little bug is going to find you some day.

Silver Wedding

By T. THOMPSON

(From Manchester Guardian Weekly.)

AFTER Martin Kay had finished his tea he took his heavy clogs off and toasted his feet on the fender. "Ah feel a bit powfagged, lass," he said to his wife. "Gi' us th' papper an' let's see what's running to-morrow." Dinah gave him the evening paper and carried the pots into the kitchen.

When she came back from "washing up" Martin was fast asleep in the armchair and the paper was on the floor. She picked up the paper and placed it on the table. Then she sat in her own chair on the other side of the fireplace and patched her husband's working coat, which he had shed before he sat down to eat. She stitched away whilst her husband blew whistling bubbles from his pursed lips.

It was the heat from the fire which stirred him. He drew his foot back uneasily before opening his eyes. Then he winked dozily and said, "Ah mun ha' piked off a toothri minutes." Dinah looked over the top of her spectacles. "Toothri minutes!" she exclaimed. "Tha's been driving pigs for nearly hauve an hour shushow o' be." He picked up the paper again and began to read where he had finished. Dinah put down her mending and looked at him queerly. "Dosta know what it'll be next Setturday?" she asked. "It'll be th' Cup-tie," said Martin. "Cup-tie heck!" said Dinah; "it'll be just twenty-five year sin' we wor wed." "Get out," said Martin. Then he started suddenly. "Well, Ah'll be danged," he said. "What's up now?" inquired Dinah. "Buck Rogers poo'ed a muscle,' said Martin. "Ah wonder who'll play centre-hauve."

"Ah wor thinking of having a bit of a do," said Dinah.

Martin looked over the paper.

"What sooart of a do?" said Martin.

"Why," said Dinah, "a party. It's our silver wedding."

Martin stood to reach his clay pipe from the mantlepiece. He cut a piece of twist and rubbed it meditatively in his rough palm. Then he shook his head vigorously. "What's th' good o' muckin' th' house up. That's what Ah want to know."

"We shall nobbut ha' one silver wedding, Martin."

"Arta sure tha's reckoned it up reet?" said Martin.

"That's just like a chap," said Dinah. "Ah'll bet tha's forgetten all about it. Tha never even thinks on about mi birthday."

"Well," said Martin, defensively, "Ah know tha'll remind me. Tha's never failed yet. Ah wants to forget mine. They're comin' too close together to suit me."

"Ah'm thinkin' we might have a party," said Dinah. "We owt to howd it up somehow."

"Let bygones be bygones," said Martin. "Ah like to have a smook an' a nap in th' chimbly-nook. Ah mak' nowt o' company. We're none childer now."

"Well," said Dinah, "we con be for once."

"When tha's done a gradely day's wark," said Martin, "tha doesn't want to be scutterin' about like a foo'."

"Ah'm havin' a party," said Dinah with determination.

"Ah connat keep mi pipe gooin' wi' arguin'," said Martin. "Damn it, we didn't have a party when we wor wed! Ne'er mind now when we're gettin' a bit moth-etten. Have a bit o' sense. We'll have a cheese-an'-bacon do between oursel's, an' a pint o' fettled stout in peaceful surroundin's. If we han a do Ah know how it'll be. Ah shall ha' to sit o' neet wi' mi jacket on an mi feet lapped up i' mi Sunday shoon."

"Tha con be dacent for once," said Dinah.

"Dacent," said Martin. "Ah dunnot know what tha'art botherin' like this about. Ah wor wed at same time as thee, an' dunnot want ony party, Ah con tell thee. So just let it drop, wilta?"

"Ah'm havin' a party," said Dinah. "Ah'm havin' a party if Ah have to have it by misel'."

"Ah reckon tha'll have thi own road," said Martin grumblingly. "Who arta thinkin' o' axing?"

"Our Sarah an' her husband an' childer, an' yore Fanny an' her brood. An' Ah might ax Betty Cruthurst. Hoo stood for us if tha remembers."

"Aye," said Martin, "hoo did that. Ah'd forgetten. Hoo looked right bonny. An' hoo had tears in her e'en all th' time. Ah used to think Betty wanted me."

"Happen we'd better keep it in th' family," said Dinah.

"An' what are we gooin' to do wi' 'em when we get 'em here?" asked Martin. "Yore Sarah's childer hasn't getten a still limb in 'em. They'll peighl aw furniture in th' house to pieces."

"We'll ha' games," said Dinah.

"Na sithee, Dinah," said Martin, "if tha thinks tha'rt gettin' me to goo an' ston' in th' scullery while somebody thinks of a number tha'rt sadly chetten. Games! Ah'd sooner be punced nor be th' mug for a lot o' folk as connot enjye themsel's like Christians owt to do. If tha mentions games while Ah'm theer Ah'll be out o' that back door an in the' Cricketers before tha's getten it out o' thi mouth."

Dinah lifted her apron to her eyes.

"Tha't right selfish, Martin," she said with a whimper. "When we wor wed at first tha'd do owt for me. Now tha never thinks about what's done for thee. Ah'm just like Monday morning to thee, or rain or snow, or Setturday dinner-time, or owt as come along wi' God nudgin' it. If tha gets sit down wi' thi papper an' thi pipe mi twenty-five years lob-lorryin' for thee goes up in smook."

"Tch! Tch! Tch!" said Martin. "Tha knows Ah wouldn't swap thee for th' Queen of England an' as mony pints as Ah could sup in th' bargain. It's becose tha allus does reet for me as Ah tak' little notice. It's a kickin' donkey as has to be watched. Tha shall have thi party, and tha con do what tha wants."

"Tha'rt best lad in th' world," said Dinah.

"Ah know," said Martin. "But let me tell thee. Ah'm not wearin' a front, neither for thee nor King Dick. Last time Ah wore a front it buckled on mi chest like a fire-blower."

"That's all reet," said Dinah. "Ah brunt it last week."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Food Value of Nuts

NUTS usually are served with no thought of their food values. Everyone likes them and they are regarded as more of a treat than a source of actual nourishment. However, a study of their composition reveals their worth as a food.

It's decidedly gratifying to know that both the mineral content and caloric value of nuts compare favorably with those staple and wholesome foods, meats, eggs, cereals and beans. Peanuts, butternuts and almonds contain more protein than any of these foodstuffs. Furthermore, their protein is of high quality. English walnuts contain more protein than eggs or oatmeal, but less than beefsteak or dried beans.

Rich in Minerals

When it comes to mineral content, nuts are a better source of calcium and phosphorus than either meat or eggs. Pecans are the only nut classified as being rich in iron. However, they are poor in protein and phosphorus.

The vitamin B content of walnuts equals eggs and meat. All nuts lack vitamin C, but their A content equals meat.

The question of the digestibility of nuts is often under discussion. Nut oils are not indigestible, but like all fats, they do take time to digest. Finely chopped or ground nuts and nut butters are more easily digested than nuts in their natural state. Thorough mastication is essential if full value is derived from nuts and unless older children and adults are willing to do this, it is better to use the ground products. We should follow the example of the squirrel with his nibble when we eat nuts.

Chestnuts With Meat

The raw starch of chestnuts is difficult to digest, but if they are roasted or boiled they become digestible just like any starchy vegetable. Chestnuts, because of their high starch content are splendid to serve with meat as a stuffing or as a vegetable.

There are innumerable ways in which nuts may be used to add interest to other foods. Combined with vegetables, they make substantial main dishes. Added to salads and desserts, they do much to increase the nourishment of these courses. In bread, they are a valuable agent toward amending the protein deficiencies of grains.

Do We Eat? Plenty!

Lots of us know why we eat, but how many know how much we eat? Well here are some figures by Uncle Sam that really tell us how big the appetite of the average American really is.

To begin with, the average American citizen annually eats his weight in flour. Yes, we really mean it. Each year he eats about 122 loaves of bread and enough cake and other pastry to bring the total weight of flour up to around 160 pounds. To go with this amount of bread, the average person uses nearly 18 pounds of butter.

Most people are glad that the trouble in Cuba is over for nearly everyone has a sweet tooth and our own country cannot supply enough sugar for our candy, other sweets and the sweetening for our foods. The bulk of the sugar for the United States is imported from that country. It may sound fishy but the average sugar consumption per person is nearly 100 pounds.

It takes one very industrious hen to keep one person supplied with eggs for the year round as the average hen lays every other day and it takes about 270 eggs for each man, woman and child. "Ham and——" is a favorite order in restaurants and this is borne out by the fact that an ordinary person consumes around 135 pounds of meat in the course of a year.

It's surprising but each of us gets away with nearly three bushels of potatoes, or around 170 pounds of them when brought to good round figures. And so, taking all our food into consideration, we eat up many times our weight in food each year.

Apple Recipes

THE healthfulness of the tempting fruit is too well-known to need emphasis. But it is important to make sure that apples remain healthful when they are made into cooked dishes, by combining them with ingredients which are healthful in their own right and will not detract from their good taste or good deeds. That's one of the reasons—economy and sure success being a couple more—why you will enjoy these apple recipes which use wholesome crackers in combination with the fruit. The fruit is age-old, but these recipes are straight from the new tree of knowledge, easy and certain of success because the crackers do the hard work for you.

Easy Apple Muffins

16 graham crackers
2 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
2 cooking apples, pared and sliced
Cinnamon
½ cup milk
1 egg, beaten
2 teaspoons baking powder

Crumble crackers and add 2 tablespoons sugar, salt and melted butter. Heat milk and pour over

cracker mixture. Add beaten egg and baking powder. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full. Place 2 or 3 slices of apple on top of each, sprinkle with cinnamon and bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 20 to 25 minutes. 12 small muffins.

APPLE JONATHAN

6 pieces zwieback
¼ cup milk
2 eggs, beaten
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 cups sliced apples

Crumble zwieback fine and mix with milk. Mix together beaten egg and sugar and combine with zwieback. Stir in baking powder. Put apples in a buttered baking dish and pour mixture over them. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (400 degrees F.). 6 portions.

PREMIUM BAKED APPLES AND SAUSAGE

30 flake crackers
18 link pork sausages
1 tablespoon sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
4 peeled, cored and sliced apples

Crumble the crackers (you should have about two cups of crumbs) in bottom of greased baking dish. Cover with sausage and cover sausage with sliced apples. Sprinkle apples with sugar and cinnamon. Cover and bake 25 minutes in a hot oven (475 degrees F.) or until apples are tender. Uncover and brown. Serve hot. Six portions.

CRANBERRY APPLE PIE
(With "melba" cookless-crust)

22 flake crackers
⅓ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1½ cups cranberries
1½ cups diced cooking apples
½ cup water

Crumble crackers fine (about 1½ cups crumbs) and mix with butter and 1 tablespoon sugar. Press mixture in an even layer against sides and bottom of buttered pie plate. Cook cranberries and apples, water and remainder of sugar together until tender. Cool and pour into cracker-lined plate. Bake in hot oven (550 degrees F.) 12 to 15 minutes. 8-inch pie.

MODERN BROWN BETTY

12 slices zwieback
¼ cup butter
3 apples
½ cup sugar
Hot water

Arrange 6 slices buttered zwieback in buttered baking dish. Mix apples (peeled and sliced) with sugar and arrange in layer over zwieback. Dip remaining zwieback in hot water. Place on top of apples and dot with butter. Cover and bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 20 to 30 minutes. 6 portions.

One Cooking of Beans Enough for Three Meals

Beans, already economical on the family menu, add further saving if cooked in quantity sufficient for three meals. Boil them in water with a ham bone or salt pork. Serve first in their liquor. Keep those not used in a cool place and then bake enough for dinner the next day, seasoning with molasses, a little mustard and onion. Those not baked can be used for bean soup on the day following.

Women Editors Not New

The first daily paper ever published was edited by a woman, writes Miss Anne Harton in The Syracuse Daily Orange, organ of Syracuse University students. Elizabeth Mallet, the matriarch of newspaper women, started The Daily Courant in England March 11, 1702. Women have not had to acquire a liking for newspaper work, for they have had "ink in their blood" for the last 231 years. Their participation in the profession of journalism, though it has been slow, is old, with as many centuries of practical experience behind it as men's work in the field. Miss Mallet had very definite ideas concerning the policy of her newspaper. Though it was printed on only one single sheet, she introduced an unbiased, unprejudiced style, into an England that was fed by papers filled only with censored material. Advice to the lovelorn was even included in The Daily Courant.

Hints for the Busy Housewife

A few chopped mushrooms add zest to scrambled eggs.

Add a few raisins to the plain rice pudding for a change.

Don't let the cake cool in the pan in which it was baked. It will make it soggy.

A bouillon cube dissolved in the white sauce for fish or meat will give a delicious flavor.

Cake batter should come up well around the edge of the pan, leaving a slight depression in the middle. Then the cake will bake evenly.

Sandpaper will remove any roughness from the neglected gas range.

The tiny screws in eyeglasses may be tightened with a cuticle knife.

The duster with a long handle is a convenience for the housewife who has a bad back.

You can readily remove the paper label from a bottle if you wet the label and hold it near a flame of the stove.

A CLOGGED DRAIN

After the weekly wash is finished, probe out the outlet of the laundry tubs with a long-handled button-hook and remove any lint caught therein. Otherwise the lint will collect and you will be forced to have a plumber come to fix the stopped-up drain.

A NONSKID

Place a rubber preserving ring on the ice before

setting a dish directly on it. The rubber will stick to both and prevent the dish from slipping and spilling the contents.

A PROTECTION

When frying fish or anything that is likely to spatter grease, it is a good suggestion to slip an ordinary paper bag over the hand holding the fork. Many a nasty burn will be avoided.

LIKE NEWLY BAKED

Rolls, biscuits and muffins may be warmed over successfully by sprinkling lightly with water and placing the pan in which they are in another pan containing water. Then heat in the oven for a few minutes and they will be as fresh as when freshly baked.

IN BITTER COLD WEATHER

In very cold weather it is wise to cut a slice of butter after each meal, place it in the butter dish and keep the dish in the kitchen until the following meal. If kept on the window sill it will stay firm and hard, but yet will not be so hard it is almost impossible to cut.

TRAYS TO THE RESCUE

The tray for kitchen use comes in handy so many times and yet is forgotten until the job is done. It is splendid and saves many steps when carrying the jellies and preserves to the cellar, when carrying the sherbet glasses of newly made pudding to the refrigerator and when it dons an attractive cover can be used to carry in those beverage glasses and pretzels to the living-room.

Doings of Women the World Over

MISS NELLIE LOUISE CONDON, director of the Reptile Study Society of America, with offices in New York City, has been collecting snakes for many years.

Queen Wilhelmina recently observed her thirty-fifth anniversary as ruler of Holland.

Women have had the vote in some provinces in India since 1924.

Of the 42,000 doctors in England, about 2,000 are women.

Senorita Hortensia Varas, young lawyer of Santiago, Chile, is now in the United States to study poverty among children. The ministry of education will sponsor her trip.

The Phi Delta Delta legal fraternity is represented by a group of eminent women lawyers in the United States and Canada and is affiliated with organizations of women lawyers in several countries in Europe.

Among the expert bridge players in the United States are little Patricia and Norma Carlson of San Francisco, Calif. The ages of the sisters are 6 and 5 respectively.

Just half a century after she settled as a bride on Fremont island, in Great Salt lake, Mrs. John Scott Noble, aged 76, recently flew over the 3,000 acres of island land which she still owns.

In the Scandinavian countries, midwives receive a small salary from the state and community, besides being permitted to charge a small fee.

Mrs. Grace Goodhue Coolidge, widow of President Coolidge, has become a member of the board of regents of Mercersburg Academy, where her two sons once attended.

According to Malvina Hoffman, American sculptress, who has studied all types of man, the tallest race in the world is the Shilluk tribe in north Africa. She says most of them are over seven feet.

Breeding white mice for physicians, laboratories and hospitals for medical tests and experiments is the pastime of May Evans, 14-year-old school girl of Detroit, Mich. Her present stock consists of 300 rodents.

Pope Pius XI recently criticized the attendance of women at boxing matches, mentioning the tentency shown by many modern women to "admire spectacles of brutal violence." The large attendance of women at the Carnera-Uzcudun prize-fight was believed to have prompted the pope's remarks.

Sister Mary Nicolay recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday in Perth, western Australia. She is believed to be the only surviving nursing sister who received her training under Florence Nightingale. She is actively interested in the progress of nursing and gives much time to other benevolent work.

The master of the E. P. Theriault, a 432-ton auxiliary schooner, is Ivy Wambolt, who has spent most of her twenty-two years following the sea, as did her father and her brothers. The young woman skipper holds a master's license in sailing.

Chinese women now occupy places of importance and honor in the civic, cultural and business life of the new China. They are assuming an equal place with men as educators, doctors, nurses, manufacturers and even in the legislative body of the new republic.

Miss Evangeline Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation army, is soon to depart on a globe encircling tour of 30,000 miles, which will take her to the principal cities of New Zealand and Australia, where she will attend the territorial congresses of the army.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Fashions and Frills

SOME spring openings have already been held in New York, mainly by exclusive houses which design coats and evening gowns. Dark blue, as previously forecasted, for spring suits and street dresses, has been stressed strongly. Here are some of the points about the spring mode:

SUITS: Some have ¾ swagger coats, raglan sleeves. Many have closely-fitted, hip-length jackets, leather belted. A few 6-button jackets.

Suits in other colors—soft grays and browns—some black—black and white plaids.

COATS: Many of redingote style in dark wool worn over printed dresses, lined sometimes with same print as the dress.

Some plaid fringed blouses are worn with suits. Others are of transparent plaid linen, jersey or small prints. Usually short sleeves and almost invariably high necks with a scarf effect showing at the top of the jacket.

DAYTIME FROCKS: Of simple make—molded to the figure with small waists, slim circular skirts, high necks and long, close-fitting sleeves.

White accent is important. One sees it with dark street dresses in the form of white hat trimming, neck treatment, shoulder flower and gloves.

The evening gowns of a leading designer show a long, molded line, usually a train, a back decolletage dipping to a point at the waistline, and front necklines either high or fairly low and square, often with jeweled shoulder straps or straps of a different color.

Spring Headgear

The newest evening hats are of tulle incrusted with motifs of straw lace shaped like ostrich tips.

A felt hat with an extremely long feather will be one of the popular modes. A beret was seen with a feather 18 inches long, curved down, then over one shoulder. The beret was bigger and more draped than hitherto.

Veils and flowers have returned. The hat with a pink rose will be in evidence again.

Most of the hats offered were of navy blue felt, one departure being a sailor in lemonade-pink.

Aviatrix Recovering

Mrs. J. A. Mollison, aviatrix, has been in this country for several months, recuperating from injuries sustained when the plane manned by her husband and herself came to earth in Connecticut in July last. Most of the winter she spent at Palm Beach, Florida, and reports are that she has been much benefited by her sojourn in that warm climate. She is slated to give a lecture in Washington to the National Geographical Society early this spring, after which she expects to return to England and rejoin her husband. They contemplate taking part in the international air race this fall from London to Melbourne, Australia.

Girl Scout News

The Young Wyoming Girl Scout Troop gave a surprise party in honor of their leader. Miss Anna Corneliussen. The affair was held Tuesday, February 6, at 4 P. M. The party was enjoyed by all. Guests were invited and at a later hour a program was given. Ethel Montieth, a guest, won the prize. Cake, candy, jello and cocoa were served.

—DENA SHIAMANNA,
Troop Secretary.

Nyoda Troop No. 1 gave a surprise party for Miss Corneliussen on Monday evening, February 5. Mothers were invited. Games were played and later refreshments were served.

The girls expect to start on their First Aid work soon.

Many of the girls are working for their Hostess Badge.

—FLORA SHIAMANNA,
Troop Secretary.

Boy Scout Activities

Scouting in America

By EAGLE SCOUT FRANK ROSENDALE, *Troop 169, Rock Springs.*

BY DOING a good turn an unknown Scout in England was the means of bringing the Boy Scout movement to America. When Mr. William D. Boyce was traveling in London, in 1910, he was assisted in finding an address by a boy who would accept no tip for his services because, as he explained, he was merely doing a good turn for which he could receive no pay. Becoming interested in the lad, Mr. Boyce asked him for information regarding the

organization to which he belonged and, upon his return to America. Mr. Boyce started the Scout movement in this country.

Eagle Scout Frank Rosendale. Frank is 17 years old and is a student at the Rock Springs High School.

February 8th marked the twenty-fourth anniversary of Scouting in the United States. In the past two decades Scouting has grown to be the greatest boy's organization in the world; no matter where one may travel, whether it be in Europe or any other country, he will always find the Scout organization. Since the founding of Scouting in America, 4,277,833 boys have become members.

In Scouting there are six ranks, of which the highest is Eagle. The first attainment or rank in Scouting is Tenderfoot, for which a boy must pass such tests as knot tying, history of the flag, significance of the badge, and those two tests which he carries all through his life, the oath and law. When a boy gives the Scout sign and says "Upon my honor I will do my best" he has taken an oath that is the very essence of Scouting. When a boy fails to live up to this oath and law, he is no longer a Scout in spirit whether he remains in Scouting or not.

A Scout, after receiving his Tenderfoot badge, starts along the trail of achievement for his Second-class badge, for which he must pass twelve tests which include signaling, first aid, tracking, scout pace. making a fire with two matches and other interesting tests.

After receiving his Second-class award, a boy works for the First-class badge which will make him a full-fledged Scout. For the First-class rank a boy must pass twelve more tests including map making, fourteen-mile hike, advanced first aid, swimming, and others which he finds to be more difficult than either the Tenderfoot or the Second-class tests. When a boy has obtained his First-class rank, he has found that in order to take something out of Scouting he must first put something into it.

The boy is now a full-fledged Scout, but he has not reached the end of the trail of achievement, for there are steeper hills to climb. He has gone only over the foothills and is standing at the bottom of the mountain. He looks up and sees the snow-capped peaks, the crags, and the Eagle that soars unblinkingly in the face of the sun and builds its nest on pinnacles of lofty mountains.

The Scout starts up the mountain by earning five merit badges, for which he receives his Star-scout badge. After receiving his Star-scout badges, he must pass tests for five additional merit badges, ten in all, for his Life-scout award. Five of the ten merit badges are required namely first aid, public health, athletics, safety and personal health. When a Scout has received his Life badge, he has learned the value of staying with something till he has obtained his objective. The Scout has received his Life badge, but there is still another climb ahead, the hardest of all—the Eagle-scout rank. He is beginning to puff; the trail is steep; it is demanding the very best of him. To obtain the Eagle rank a Scout must have twenty-one merit badges, twelve of which are required. They are first aid, puhlic health, civics, safety, pioneering, personal health, life saving, cooking, bird study, athletics, camping, and pathfinding. After obtaining his merit badges, he is awarded the highest rank in Scouting—the Eagle-scout badge.

But the Eagle rank does not end Scouting for Scouting does not end. There are other goals—to become a Scout for life, to help others along the trail of achievement, and to obtain more merit badges. There are ninety-seven merit badges, all ninety-seven of which no one has received.

Scouting has made better boys, and I believe, it was Theodore Roosevelt who said that, "better boys make better men."

Boy Scouts News

THE Boy Scouts in the Rock Springs District, comprising Rock Springs, Superior, Reliance, Dines and Winton, had a most remarkable week of activities, beginning with Saturday, February 10, when the boys in the different localities listened to a message sent over the radio by President Roosevelt.

On Monday the 12th, one of the largest successful Scout meetings ever held in Rock Springs occurred at the No. 4 Community Hall, when Scouts, their fathers, and a number of invited guests, to the number of about two hundred, met at a Father and Son Scout banquet. Several musical numbers were furnished by Mr. John J. Brueggemann and his orchestra, who added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. Mr. Karl F. Winchell, Principal of the Rock Springs High School, led in community singing, in which all joined heartily. Thereafter the following program was carried through:

Bugle Call
Presentation of Colors.....Scouts in Uniform
"America" .....Assembly
Introduction of Toastmaster.....
.....Mr. C. M. Roberts
Toastmaster.....Mr. George B. Pryde
Honorary Toastmaster..Mr. Frank Rosendale
(Eagle Scout)

Thereafter the following addresses were made:

Mr. Glen Stanton, representing Mayor Walter Muir.
Dr. Oliver Chambers.
Mr. E. M. Thompson.
Mr. Ed. Crippa.
Mr. M. F. Roberts.

Explanation of the Requirements to become an Eagle Scout, by Eagle Scout Frank Rosendale.

The program closed with the Scout Invocation by Scoutmaster Meacham.

It was a most inspiring thing to see so many fathers there with their sons, and all thoroughly enjoyed the occasion, to show their interest in Scouting and meet on a common ground with their sons, who are Scouts.

On Wednesday the 14th, a largely attended Court of Honor was held in the High School Assembly room at Rock Springs. The ceremonies were most interesting, particularly the presentation of the flag. Thereafter First Aid stunts were undertaken by a number of the Scouts who showed themselves very adept at this branch of Scouting.

Speeches during the evening were made by Mr. Walter Wingett, Scout Executive of the Longs Peak Council, under which the Rock Springs Scouts have been working, Mr. George B. Pryde, Dr. Oliver Chambers, Mr. Robert Scott, Dr. G. H. Breihan, and Mr. Morgan Roberts. Music was supplied during the evening by Mr. John J. Brueggemann's orchestra.

The investiture of the Scouts with their badges was most impressive, and particularly impressive was the investiture of Eagle Scout Minnick, who, in addition to being an Eagle Scout, was presented with his gold palm. Several boys from Reliance were also presented with their Tenderfoot badges. The meeting was a most enjoyable one, and the large number present attested to their interest in Scouting work.

Thursday evening, February 15, a Court of Honor was held at Superior, when Scoutmaster Haueter presented a number of Scouts for investiture by Mr. Wingett, who was present and gave a talk to the boys. A number of Scoutmasters from Rock Springs attended the meeting.

Mayor Walter A. Muir, of Rock Springs, issued a proclamation setting aside Saturday, February 17, as Scout Day. On that day, the Boy Scouts of Rock Springs took over the city government. Edwin Parr, of Rock Springs, a Life Scout, and a Sophomore in the Rock Springs High School, was chosen Mayor, with Councilmen Dick Mills, Buddy Mills, Matt M. Wilde, Jr., Bruce Williams, Archie Armstrong, and Richard Mathews. The Scouts also filled the positions of Police Judge, Police Chief, Patrolmen, and other offices.

This was a great opportunity for the boys to put into practice the teachings in good citizenship which they obtained in Scout work. Hanna also observed the week of Scout activities, the meetings being largely attended.

Missouri Scouts to Visit Our State

The Boy Scouts of Kansas City, Mo., Council contemplate making a tour of our state this coming summer, according to information given out by H. Roe Bartle, their Scout Executive, who formerly carried on in the same capacity at Casper, Wyoming, before his transfer to Kansas City. The outing will probably take in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks in addition to several of our rodeos and outdoor shows. It is also stated that the St. Louis Council of Boy Scouts plans a Wyoming trip during 1934.

Boy Scouts Addressed by President Roosevelt in Broadcast

National Scout week was fittingly observed all over the country, thousands upon thousands listening in on President Roosevelt's broadcast February 10. After concluding his address, he asked that Boy Scouts join him in repeating the Scout oath. One request was made, viz., that each boy perform a good turn during the period and contact persons who had clothing and other household articles to give away for distribution to the needy.

Over Nine Hundred Thousand Scouts Enrolled at Beginning of Year

Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, announced recently that at the beginning of the year 1934, there were enrolled 904,240 members, included in this total being 34,065 Cubs and 18,326 Sea Scouts, a gain of four per cent—27,226 youths.

Boy Scout Governor

At a Father and Son Scout Banquet recently held at Lincoln, Nebr., Edward Straus, a Sea Scout of Omaha, was selected to act as Governor for a day during the 24th anniversary week of Scouting, February 8th to 14th. To assist him in his administration some 38 other Nebraska Scouts were officers for the day in other departments. At the spread were 1,200 Scouts and guests.

"If I cut a beefsteak in two," asked the teacher, "and then cut the halves in two, what do I get?"
"Quarters," returned the boy.
"Good. And then again?"
"Eighths."
"Correct. Again?"
"Sixteenths."
"Exactly. And what then?"
"Thirty-seconds."
"And once more?"
"Hamburger," cried the boy impatiently.

Mother: "Now, Johnnie, I know thousands of little boys and girls who would be glad to eat that spinach."
Johnnie: "Name three of them!"

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Try This Easy (?) One

Four men sit down at a table. One of the four says: "You three close your eyes. I shall use my finger to mark the sign of a cross on all three of your foreheads. I have some black powder here and in marking your foreheads, I may use powder on none of your foreheads, one of your foreheads, two of your foreheads or all of your foreheads. Then you must open your eyes and if you can see a cross on anyone's forehead begin to tap on the table. When one of you is convinced he has a cross on his forehead he must say: 'I have a cross on my forehead.' "

All three close their eyes and the fourth man proceeds to mark a cross on all three foreheads. They open their eyes and all three begin to tap.

Finally one man said: "I have a cross on my forehead."

How did he know?

Solution to the Adjoining Conundrum

Had he put a cross on no one's forehead, no one would have tapped.

Had he put a cross on one forehead, two would have tapped and one would not and the one who was not tapping would know he had the cross because he couldn't see any on their foreheads.

Had he put a cross on two foreheads, all three would have tapped the same as they did when three crosses were made.

BUT—suppose A and B have crosses and C has none.

A would tap for B, B for A, C would tap too—for both A and B.

But both A and B can see that C has no cross and would realize that they (A and B) are tapping for each other. One of them would certainly say "I have a cross on my forehead."

But since all tapped and no one spoke that *One Man was smart enough* to realize that all three had crosses and he was the one who spoke.

Birthstones

For laundresses, the soapstone;
For architects, the cornerstone;
For cooks, the puddingstone;
For soldiers, the bloodstone;
For politicians, the blarneystone;
For borrowers, the touchstone;
For policemen, the pavingstone;
For stock brokers, the curbstone;
For shoemakers, the cobblestone;
For tourists, the Yellowstone;
For beauties, the peachstone;
For motorists, the milestone;
For lovers, the moonstone;
For morticians, the tombstone;
For editors, the grindstone.

The Aim

No vision and you perish;
No ideal and you're lost;
Your heart must ever cherish
Some faith at any cost.
Some hope, some dream to cling to,
Some rainbow in the sky,
Some melody to sing to,
Some service that is high.

—HARRIET DU AUTERMONT,
in "The Fan Mill."

REWARD OF THRIFT

A father said, "Now, son, start saving the pennies and put them in this yellow box, and when you get five pennies give them to me and I'll give you a nickel and you can put that in this blue box; then, when you get five nickels give them to me and I'll give you a quarter and you can put it in this red box."

Seventeen years later the boy discovered that the red box was the gas-meter.

Hostess—"Will you have another helping of ice cream, Helen?"

Helen—"Yes, ma'am, if you please. Mother told me to say, 'No, thank you,' but I don't think she could have known how small the first helping was going to be."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. John Sloan is recovering from a serious illness.

Mike Unguren, Spiro Yerkovich and John Grillos are attending the Americanization Night School classes.

John Freeman has returned from Cheyenne, where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

John Christie is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with illness.

P. C. Hood has gone to Southern California, where he will spend the next two months.

Mrs. D. Powell entertained the members of the Baptist Woman's Society at her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

R. J. Buxton has been transferred here from Winton, and has moved his family to their home on Tisdel Street.

Mrs. Harry Crofts, and small son, Charles, visited with relatives in Winton.

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Miss Elaine Hatt entertained the members of the Jolly Bunch Club at her home on Paulson Avenue, Friday evening, February 2.

John Fortuna has returned from a three months' visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Dave Abraham recently visited relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Powell visited at the James Hudson home in Superior, Sunday, February 4.

Miss Mildred Hansen and William Lewis were married in Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday, January 27. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Zakovich visited with relatives in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews visited at the John Soltis home in Superior, Sunday, February 4.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs. The little one has been named Sharron.

Mr. G. Hata has left Reliance for his home in Japan.

Mrs. Alice Hackett was called to California upon receiving word of the serious illness of the daughter of Mrs. William Hackett who lives there.

Mr. Bud Korogi of Reliance and Miss Lucille Fletcher of Rock Springs were united in marriage January 25. Congratulations are extended the couple.

Mrs. Frank Sharrar has been quite ill.

Mrs. James Sellers was called to Kansas City, having received word of the serious illness of her mother. Upon returning home, she reported her mother's condition greatly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Thomas returned from Illinois February 4th, where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Thomas's father.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fitchett of Rock Springs visited at the Hugh Harrigan home here.

Mrs. William Johnson and Mrs. Henry Johnson entertained at a miscellaneous shower February 5 in honor of Mrs. Millard Johnson. 500 and Bunco were played, prizes at 500 going to Miss Nell Young and Mrs. Joe Fearn and at Bunco to Mrs. James Partington and Miss Katy Popovich. Mrs. Johnson received many lovely gifts. A tasty lunch was served by the hostesses at the close of the games.

Hugh Kelley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, has been ill at his home.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola and children have returned to their home here after an extended visit in California.

Miss Elva Wise of Winton visited at the E. Vollack home here recently.

Miss Margaret Kelley of Rock Springs visited with her mother, Mrs. H. M. Kelley. Miss Kelley has just returned from three months of training in the hospital at Evanston.

Miss Lois Baxter visited recently with Miss Kay Fearn in Rock Springs.

Superior

Mrs. Carrie Sprowell, County Superintendent of Schools, attended to business in Superior during the past month.

Mrs. Paul Ingram and children, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Ingram's sister, Mrs. C. G. Scott, have returned to their home at Nephi, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Homan, of C Hill, are the parents of a daughter, born Monday, January 22, 1934.

Pete Nelson, who has been confined to his home because of rheumatism has recovered sufficiently to return to work.

Mrs. James Hudson who recently underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital is now at home.

Felix Conzatti and Sam Dexter have just returned from Indianapolis, Indiana, where they attended the national convention of the U. M. W. of A.

Fred Wright of Boulder, Wyoming, is visiting at the home of his brother, Virgil Wright of B Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stortz visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Traeger at Reliance during the month.

The Knights of Pythias and the Pythian Sisters held a joint installation of officers at Superior, Wednesday evening, January 24.

William Barwick, who has just returned from Casper has accepted a position at the Union Garage.

Mr. William Lahti and Miss Toinie Kutinen were married in Rock Springs on Saturday, January 27, 1934. The best wishes of the community are extended for a happy and prosperous married life.

Miss Mary Van Valkenberg has taken up nurses training at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

The President's birthday dance at the Union Hall was well attended. It was the outstanding social function of the season.

Winton

Mrs. Pete Uram was hostess to the Wednesday Afternoon Five Hundred Club. A delectable dinner was served preceding the games. Prizes at cards were won by Mrs. Mike Brack and Mrs. Bob Wilson.

The Woman's Club held its monthly business meeting at the Community Building early in the month.

The Community extends congratulations to Mr. Roy McDonald, Jr., and Miss Edith Bloom, who were married at the bride's home in Pinedale, Wyoming, on January 27, 1934. They will live in Winton.

Miss Lavona Groutage is visiting with friends at Littleton, Colorado.

The bake sale given by the Girl Scouts on February 15, 1934, was a financial success.

Mrs. Hans Madsen entertained several friends at dinner and cards on February 6, 1934.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Geo.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Herd, Jr. (nee Miss Edith Robertson) on February 5, 1934 A large crowd attended and five hundred was played. Mrs. Thomas Foster won first prize and Mrs. Tom Hanks second. A lovely lunch was served following the games and Mrs. Herd received many useful and beautiful gifts.

Miss Margaret Rudeen has been on the sick list.

Mr. Tony Eskra, who has been in the hospital in Rock Springs for some time, is recovering nicely.

Mrs. Ernest Besso and children are visiting with relatives in Colorado.

Mr. Mike Georgoff died at the hospital in Rock Springs on February 8, 1934. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time.

Mr. R. J. Buxton and family have moved to Rock Springs, Mr. Buxton having transferred to the Rock Springs mines.

Mrs. Bert Williams was surprised by a number of friends on her birthday and a delightful party followed. Several Rock Springs ladies were present and a good time was reported by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence were visiting with relatives in Hanna during the month.

Hanna

Mrs. Peter Lipponen is convalescing from an appendicitis operation.

Mrs. Byrd Kearl and daughter, Thiel, of Laketown, Utah, are visiting with the E. N. Pearson family.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kidd are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son at the Memorial Hospital in Laramie on February 1.

Mrs. A. Higgins of Rawlins visited for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Mellor.

Mr. Jack Pickup returned from Indianapolis, where he represented the local U. M. W. of A. at the national convention.

Mrs. John Orr entertained at a birthday party at the Community Hall on February 9 in honor of her son, John's, birthday. Children of the 1st and 2nd grades enjoyed games and dainty refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital on February 5.

N. P. Nelson and John Cortis from the Seminoe Dam were Hanna visitors on February 12. Mr. Nelson was transacting business relative to the Dam. While in town he visited with his aunt, Mrs. Matilda Klaseen.

Some of the young women of town have formed a sewing circle called the C. C. Club. They met for their first meeting at the home of Mrs. Ben Cook on February 1. Those who belong to the club are Mesdames Ben Cook, John Thomas, Jr., Thomas Rimmer, John Rimmer, Lloyd Hart, Abe. Warburton, Frank Ryder, William Hapgood, W. Moffit, M. Witbrow and Miss Catherine Harrison.

The wedding of Miss Olga Lahti, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Lahti, Hanna, and Fred Haskins of Rawlins, was solemnized in Rawlins on January 19. The service was read by Rev. Fulton of the Presbyterian Church. Their attendants were Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson of Rawlins, uncle and aunt of the bride. They will make their home in Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have returned to Hanna and will stay with Mrs. Edwards' grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Christian. Mr. Edwards is employed at the Seminoe Dam.

Mr William Christian has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. John Campbell was ill at the hospital for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Attryde of New Mexico are visiting Mr. Attryde's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Attryde.

Mrs. Washington, Colored Missionary, who spent several years in Africa, held services at the colored Baptist Church and also at the Methodist Church recently. Mrs. Washington is 77 years old and has spent fifty years in the work.

The President's Birthday Ball held at Love's Hall on January 30 was well attended. This Ball was sponsored by the different organizations in town and the proceeds will all be sent in one amount. The sum of $112 was taken in but some still remains outstanding.

Sales Ford Service
V-8

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OF ROCK SPRINGS

This bank is a member of the Temporary Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and its depositors are entitled to the benefits of deposit insurance thus created.

45 years of Banking Service in this Community

The Office Broom

Mr. C. H. Williamson, of the Auditor's force, was confined to his room for several days by "flu" and is again at the office.

Miss Shidsuo Ikuno, of the General Office Staff, is a member of the tap dancer's class organized by Miss Fagerholm. They have already made several public appearances.

Mr. James Besso, employed in Section 4, Mine No. 4, at Rock Springs, won $100 in the Safety Awards on February 9. The previous night, at the Rialto Theatre, his name was drawn from the jar and $40 awarded. Still, they say, "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place."

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

During 1934, the Swedish Awarding Committee, after making a careful survey of the wide field, has failed to locate any worthy man upon whom to bestow this prize. Nominations are in order. Won't someone please step forward? It formerly had a cash value of about $40,000,—no mean sum. Cannot you recollect having done something outstanding of benefit to mankind? The money is always available, the late Mr. Nobel having made his millions from explosives. *Har Talas Svenska!*

The Scot is frequently the goat when jokes are on tap, but not always. Listen to this:

In an English political oration: "I was born an Englishman, I have lived an Englishman, I hope I shall die an Englishman." From the back of the hall in an unmistakable accent, came the question, "Mon, hae ye no ambeetion."

Leave it to the small boy to figure out some way to procure spending money during the panicky times, as shown from this Wall Street Journal clipping:

Mr. Gerald Allen, Jr.,
Personal Escorter.
Tots and Kiddies took to school and returned,
Prompt and in perfect Condition, if received
that way.
Military Discipline.
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"We certainly did," said the brakeman, "and if I hadn't put on the brakes, we'd have slipped back."

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